The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,931 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For.
M KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Snead	4th Mar
L INDRAUL	3536	600	L. M. Wibmar	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M CARNATIC	4593	980	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4190	840	R. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	3720	500	R. Hasselwood	15th ,,
L CORCOMANDEL	4426	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M BUSIAT	3112	550	W. G. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3200	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3911	500	W. D. Worcester	13th ,,
L CARNEY	3283	500	S. Ashdown	20th ,,
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the speedy passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
OAKLEY	3683	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.
BOKHARA	3941	500	C. Edwards	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3500	701	W. Harratt	1st April.
ROSETTA	3501	700	G. W. Brady	15th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	W. J. Webber	29th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, ,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 370.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	13th March.
BISAGNO	4,000	16th April.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bazeoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemassich	3890	450	16th ,, do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4800	650	7th ,, do.
ELEKTRA	G. Raguzin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th ,, do.
PANDORA	P. Morsa	3800	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morsa	4200	600	7th ,, do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	31th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bazeoon House 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 14, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
S.S. VICTORIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING March 3rd.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 3,388 tons, sailing punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers only.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE following departures are arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2926	James White	2nd March

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.
Special quotations for families and parties.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Hand book for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

KEMP & CO.'S
SEIDLITZ POWDER.

For Making the
Celebrated Mineral Water of the
Seidlitz Springs in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

STRAY LEAVES
from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Febry., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Karrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 21st March, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2273 tons About 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 26, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 House Old Court Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEFRIES' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS.
FOR BURNING MINERAL OILS WITHOUT DANGER OR SMELL.
THEY GIVE A MORE POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT LIGHT THAN HAS BEEN HERETOFORE OBTAINABLE FROM KEROSINE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURED on a newly patented principle, which ensures the maximum light with the minimum consumption of Oil. Well and strongly made, thoroughly finished in every detail. They are easily and safely operated, durable, and economical, yet powerful, always reliable, and unquestionably the most successful Lamp yet presented to the Public. Full instructions as to trimming, &c., with each Lamp. If they are followed a brilliant, steady and mellow light will be the result.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, handsome burnished brass Pedestal, complete with Globe and Chimney. Rs. 25 to Rs. 30, according to design and style of Globe.
SAFETY TABLE LAMP, rich flute and ball pattern. The oil Reservoir takes out leaving the base to be used as a flower vase. Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 25.
SAFETY TABLE LAMP, semi-concentric flutes, with plain base, very massive appearance. Rs. 18 to Rs. 20.
SAFETY TABLE LAMP, handsome pierced burnished brass work Pedestal, Reservoir solid brass, strong and well made. Rs. 51 to Rs. 54.
SAFETY TABLE LAMP, plain solid brass, suitable for district use, Globe ornamented. Rs. 16 to Rs. 19.
SAFETY TABLE LAMP, solid brass receptacle with Pedestal brass and stoneware, very firm and steady Lamp. Rs. 17.
SWING SAFETY LAMP, entirely metal with top Reflector, suitable for hall or entrance, strong and well made. Rs. 13-8.
Do. do. bronzed. Rs. 10-8.
SAFETY SUSPENSION LAMP, open brass work, brass Reservoir solid brass, ornamented large opal glass Reflectors, suitable for lighting a large room. Admirable as a Billiard Table Lamp. Rs. 63
SAFETY WALL LAMPS from Rs. 9-8.

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6 in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MENTHOL PLASTER.
The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache and Nerve disorders.
Per Plaster in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CRYSTOLEUM ACCESSORIES.

		Rs.	a.
Bevelled Glasses	per pair	2	0
Crystoleum Medium	,, bottle	1	0
Preservative	,, ,,	1	0
Adhesive Mixture	,, ,,	1	0
Wax Tablets	,, tablet	1	4
Tins and Lamps	,, each	1	0
Complete Sets of Colours	,,	8	8
Extractors	,,	0	4
Clips	,, pair	0	4
Palettes	,, each	0	12
,, larger	,, ,,	1	0
Easels	,, ,,	2	8
Books of Instruction	,, ,,	1	0
Round Glasses	,, pair	0	6
Carte de Visite Glasses, Square	,,	0	6
,, ,, ,, Oval	,,	0	6
Cabinet ,, Square	,, ,,	0	12
,, ,, Oval	,, ,,	0	12
Extra Cabinet ,,	,, ,,	1	4
Large Round ,,	,, ,,	2	0
Folio Glasses 9½ by 7½	,, ,,	2	8
,, ,, 8 by 6	,, ,,	2	4
,, ,, 11½ by 8½	,, ,,	3	0
,, ,, 12 by 10	,, ,,	4	0
Large Glasses	,, each	4	0

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
PREPARED from GENUINE LIMES; perfectly free from chemicals or acids, except the natural acid in the pure Juice of the fruit. It is quite free from the MUSTY TASTE AND SMELL which is usually found in LIME JUICE CORDIALS, and is
GUARANTEED TO KEEP,
open or closed, for any length of time in any Climates and to be entirely free from alcohol.
Per case of 1 doz., Rs. 14. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.
PER DOZEN, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ... Rs. 61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen. ,, 36 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ... ,, 32 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ... ,, 28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

POMMERY AND GRENO,
EXTRA SEC.

WE keep in stock supplies of this First-class Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ..... Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ..... Rs. 73
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,

HAVE just received a Fresh Supply of their Well-known Brand.

A 0 BRANDY.—THE OLDEST (VINTAGE 1848) ... Per doz. ... Rs. 75
A 1 ,, SPECIAL FOR INVALIDS ... ,, ... ,, 42
A 2 ,, MATURED OLD CHOICE ... ,, ... ,, 30
A 3 ,, THE PEG BRANDY ... ,, ... ,, 24

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CLARET! CLARET!! CLARET!!!
CHARLES SILLIMAN'S MONTFERRAND.

A SUPERIOR WINE of exceedingly fine flavour and bouquet, selected by CHARLES SILLIMAN. Compares favourably in prices and quality with any other Brand in the Market.

Per case Rs. 12-8.

ALSO ON HAND A CHOICE SELECTION OF
J. BERMOND, JEUNE AND FILSAINE'S
CLARET.

Imported direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are DELICIOUS and pleasant to the taste, and make excellent high-class DINNER BEVERAGES.

	Doz.	Pts.	Doz.	Qts.
South Coast Table Wine	9	0	14	0
Claret*	10	8	16	8
Claret**	11	4	18	8
Claret***	12	0	19	8
Claret****	13	8	22	8
Medoc Claret, a Superior Breakfast Wine	...		14	0

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following :—

REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

RACING WATCHES
COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO., Ld., beg to invite the attention of the Public to their large Stock of CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

1. Chronograph only. In stout German Silver Case, with Crystal Glass Front, Rs. Keyless, three actions :—Starting, stopping, and flying back, medium size 35
2. Silver double Crystal Case, showing Chronograph on one side and Time on the other, a good Lever Watch for the value 75
3. Silver Crystal faced, Keyless Lever, a powerful Watch, will stand any amount of Rough usage, especially recommended 125
   Do. do. do. Hunting Case 135
4. Gold Hunting Chronograph Watch, high quality, heavy 18 Carat Case 400
5. The same in Crystal-faced Case 350

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.
Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INFANTS' FOODS.

SWISS MILK.	DR. MUNRO'S FOOD.	SWISS MILK
(Milk-Maid Brand.)	(Prepared particularly for Infants.)	"Unsweetened."
Guaranteed Fresh. Frequent consignments arriving direct.	To the special request of Phillips & Co., in England,is a most excellent article of Diet. Every requirement having been considered in its Manufacture. It forms the most perfect substitute for the Infant's Natural Food.	Specially imported by Ourselves, and recommended by Medical Men.
Per tin, As. 7.	Per tin, As. 8 only.	Per tin, As. 8.

OTHER FOODS AND EVERY NURSERY REQUISITE IN STOCK.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850.

SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.
Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers
PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO, Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the Oval, Bombay, on the 9th & 10th Mar. 1887

NOTICE FOR THE PUBLIC.

A LIMITED NUMBER of SEATS will be available in the "DURBAR TENT" at Rs. 5 per seat per day. These seats will be alloted to the public in the order in which they may be applied for.

Tents will also be provided, admission to which may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 per day.

And chairs will be placed round the course, the charge for which will be 8 Annas each per day.

Tickets may be obtained, from

The Hon. Sec. for Ground Arrangement. (Govt. Central Press, Fort, Bombay; and also on the Ground.

W. GEORGE Col. Sergt. R. V. Rifles.
Hon. Sec. for Ground Arrangements.
Govt. Central Press, Fort.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE BUNDER STATION.

THE COMING EVENT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND.

GRAND RE-OPENING PERFORMANCE OF THE RENOWNED AND ONLY

HUDSON'S

SURPRISE PARTY,

The donators of Mirth and Music with a

GLORIOUS BLAZE

OF

CONCENTRATED NOVELTIES.

Admission :—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

Smiling begins at 9.

THOMASP, HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.

MINNESINGERS.

AN EXTRA CONCERT, to which Ladies will be admitted, will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th February, commencing at 9-30 p. m. Members of the Society can obtain free Admission Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their guests, price two rupees each, on application to the Honorary Secretary, Minnesingers.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MALACCA" will sail as above on 15th proximo. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

FOR SALE, the property of W. T. MORISON, C.S.

		Rs.
1	Hill tent, 14×14, Cawnpore, 1883	200
1	Field Service Commanding Officer's tent, Bombay, 1885	60
1	Ditto Bombay	80
1	Poona built tonga, harness, lamp and top complete with pair fast-going ponies, one a Deccani	300
1	Grey CB Gelding, 8 years, goes well in harness	150
1	Bay Arab Gelding, 13·3, about 7 years	300

Apply to J. M. CAMPBELL, C.S., Godhra.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of STATIONERY at his Office, on TUESDAY the 8th March 1887, at 1 o'clock p.m., for stowing and conveying packages of Stationery Stores for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st April 1887.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for Stowing and Conveying packages of Stationery Stores" and must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees (20) Twenty which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of rupees (50) Fifty will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.

3. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. The form of agreement to be entered into and a list of conditions can be seen at the Superintendent's Office.

5. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Superintendent's office.

J. MCL. CAMPBELL,
Acting Superintendent of Stationery.

Bombay, New Secretariat, 26th February 1887.

FOR SALE!

THE OLD NINE-ELMS

PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.

Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs: gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,

PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,

FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,

As laid by us in

Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.

Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION

MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
22, Meadows-Street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December, 1886.

2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
અમ-કરીમભાઇની કું૦
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 5th to the 11th day of March 1887, both days inclusive.

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

			Rs.
No. 0	Fitted for three		Rs. 28 0
No. 1	„	two	„ 20 0
No. 2	„	two	„ 18 0
No. 3	„	one	„ 12 0

"THE SHIKARI."

FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.

22 in. by 14 in. by 9½ in.

Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

Fitted with Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.

Light, Strong and Durable.

27 in. long	...	...	Rs. 24 each
30 „	...	...	„ 27 „
33 „	...	...	„ 30 „

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.

With Several Handles, Strong and Serviceable.

42in. by 30in by 15in.	Rs. 15	30in. by 24in. by 12in.	Rs. 10
36 „ by 27 „ by 14 „	„ 12	27 „ by 21 „ by 12 „	„ 8

THE "PILGRIM" TABLE.

27 in. by 19 in.

Best Steel Tops, Grained Oak, very Handsome.

These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.

Rs. 14 each.

THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE" WASHSTAND.

Grained Oak, similar to above.

The Stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towel Rail and Enamelled Basin.

Rs. 13 each.

SPONGES.

Real Turkish and Honey-comb Face and Bath Sponges finest quality. Price from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 each.

J. NEUBERG,
Meadow Street, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

CROFTON AND FERRELL'S DRAMATIC COMPANY.

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1887.

THE GREAT FARCICAL COMEDY,

A PRIVATE SECRETARY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1887,

ALADDIN.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JOHN KENNY & Co., Oculist Opticians.—Perfect Pebble Spectacles, the best obtainable in the London Market. Steel ones from Rs. 5, Nickel from Rs. 8, Silver Rs. 15, Gold Rs. 30. For detailed Catalogue send to No. 46, Kalbadevi.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, having some experience in a mercantile office in the indent line. Apply "S. D.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a competent PRINTER for Up-country travelling business. Apply to P. VUCCINO and Co., Meadows Street.

WANTED, a competent SPINNING MASTER. Apply with copies of Testimonials to "A.," Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ICES! ICES!! Four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—a Ceylon built strong NORFOLK CART with brake and moveable Canopy, Varnished, in excellent order, well suited for the Districts. Price Rs. 350, a bargain. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

DAILY GOVERNESS, a young English widow educated at Miss Prescott's School, accustomed to the charge of children, with ten pars excellent character, is open to an engagement. Address "M." Bombay Gazette "Office. Reference permitted to Mr. Justice Hart.

CHEAPEST SALE.—a good collection of best Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, Porcelain, Satsuma, Copper, Enamelled and Bronze Vases and Plates, Bamboo and Bead Chicks, Cabinets and Panels, Embroidered and Folding Screens, Earthenware and Garden Flower Pots, &c.—JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER, Clare Road, opposite Byculla Railway Station.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, and the most durable of all other machines extant. They can sew from the finest muslin to the thickest leather. For cash or on hire. Price lists and full particulars post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First class Furniture for sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HAVE you written to the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, for Samples of their Famous Rs. 10 Trousers?

WANTED, "Standing Hod Press, Ruling Machine, Cutting Machine, Galley Proof Press." State prices to *Deccan Gazette*, Secunderabad.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CASKETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked, from Rs. 80. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S H Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 230. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Francia and Fucile, Court and Historical Hair Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig Makers, Esplanade Road, No. 36, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 36, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neumann's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUBILEE! JUBILEE!! JUBILEE!!!—For the Season a Choice Stock of very unique and rare Foolkaries and Palangpush to hand, suitable for Drawing-room Pardahs and Roofs and Piano Covers. Prices cheap.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Meadow Street and Rampart Row.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Platted Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HANDSOME TURN-OUT FOR SALE, Owner leaving India. Open ribbed teak Dogcart, almost new. Perfectly quiet Chestnut Arab, 5 years old, regularly ridden and driven. Set brown leather Harness. Everything complete, including Kit and Clothing. Price Rs. 850. Horse without Cart or Harness, Rs. 400. Apply Messrs. DUNNETT and Co.

PEARSE and CO. are removing to CHURCH GATE STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Mrs. LAKE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co. KEMP AND Co ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Collection of Books consisting of Novels, Tales, Law, Medicine, Presentation and Juvenile Publications.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed by Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Ld., to sell by Public Auction the whole of the remaining lot of New Books from the Clearance Sale at their auction room in Meadow Street, No. 41, on SATURDAY the 5th March 1887.

The Books are now on view and catalogues will be published.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 28, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COCOANUTS, KHOPRA AND DRY GINGER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Pharlton "Khengree," tindal Bilcooje from Calicut, now lying opposite the Prince's Dock, by order of C A Turner Esq. Official Assignee, H C, and in Re Coverjee Dhunjibhoy Patell, an Insolvent; the following :—40,4·0 Cocoanut called good goods

18,332	„	called papicha new and old
7,320	„	called goodg a gauntee.

25 Moodras Khopra
50 Half Moorsa Khopra
5 Moorsa dry ginger

SALE OF COUNTRY CRAFTS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1887, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder (in the state and condition in which these Country Crafts are lying) by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr. Official Assignee, H. C., in re Mahamajee Janoojee Louday, fruit seller, (now on insolvents), the following country crafts, viz :—

1 mangsy, named "Dhaiing," of 52 Candy burthen No. 2992, with all her fittings.

1 muchwa, named "Khengtee," of 12 Candy burthen, No. 730, with all her fittings.

1 muchwa, named "Khengtee," of 18 Candy burthen, No. 10, with her fittings.

1 bamboat, called "Bamboat," of 10 tons, burthen No. 1882, with all her fittings.

1 bamboat, called Sallamiy, 16 Candy, No. 1373, with all her fittings.

SALE OF 5 BULLOCK CARTS.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Full Gully, near old Imman Wadda, at Borah Razbhoy's stable, by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, H. C., in re Cowasji Dorabji Punchaloo (an insolvent, Carting Agent, B. B. & C. I. R. Co.—5 bullock carts.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 28, 1887.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,

LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY

CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when trombled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS AND CAST IRON TURNTABLES

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY next, 2nd March. Offers for the purchase of about 140 tons of old bent IRON RAILS of various length and sections. Also offers for about 130 tons of old CAST IRON Turntables. Both these are lying at Wari Bunder where they may be viewed upon application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers to specify the rate per ton delivered over on the spot. Cash before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd February 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowstaff.

One canoe shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by Lewis of Salisbary.

Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.

One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.

And one new English DOGCART.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of :—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar,

POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,

BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

Also Mahableswar, Ootacamund and Simla during the season.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1. THE Agent is prepared to receive tender for Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce for 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1887.

2. Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY the 7th March 1887 in sealed covers endorsed Tender for supply of Country Stores.

3. The tenderers' schedules with specification and conditions of supply may be had from the Company's Storekeeper at Hotgi on payment of Re. 2.

I. Metals manufactured and unmanufactured. II. Tools. III. Hardware, IV. Cloths, V. Ropes, VI. Tallow, Soap, &c. VII. Hides, Leather and Leather work. VIII. Timber, Bullies, Charcoal &c. IX. Furniture and Glassware. X. Painters' Stores. XI. Chemical. XII. Wicker-work and Bamboos. XIII. Potteries. XIV. Country Stationery. XV. Lamps. XVI. Miscellaneous. XVII. Medical Stores. XVIII. Oils.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

5. For further information respecting probable quantities, &c., &c., apply to the Chief Storekeeper, Hotgi.

G. M. STEWART, Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April 1887, at 3 p.m.

[1] To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1886.

[2] To elect a Director and Auditors.

[3] To declare a Dividend.

[4] To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December, 1886.

[5] To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February, 1887.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 28th February 1887, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December 1886.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, February 15th, 1887.

N. B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th February to 13th March 1887, both days inclusive.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld,
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand,
In Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely,

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... „ 2-10 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
PASSENGER COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY AND THE DECCAN.

A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Mormugao Harbour at 7-45 a.m. reaching Sonauli (at the foot of the Ghats) at 11-20. The corresponding train from Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) for Dharwar and the Deccan leaves at 7-40 p.m.

A PASSENGER TRAIN reaches Deuli (at the top of the Ghats) at 6-45 a.m. from Dharwar and the Deccan. The corresponding train leaves Sonauli (foot of the Ghats) at 2-29 p.m. reaching Mormugao Harbour at 6-5 p.m.

This train is met daily by Messrs. Shepherd's steamer for all Ports between Mormugao Harbour and Bombay.

FARES TO AND FROM MORMUGAO HARBOUR.

	1st.	2nd.
Sonauli.	Rs. 2-8-0.	Rs. 1-5-6
BOMBAY BY SHEPHERD'S STEAMER deck passage	Rs. 1-0-0.	Rs. 0-8-0

W. I. P. R. GOODS RATES.

Until further notice Goods Rates per maund for through booking between Bombay and Deuli and vice versa will be as under :—

Stations.	Miles from Bombay.	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Doorsa.	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 81 mds. and upwards	Under 81 maunds.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mormugao Harbour	118	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 0 11	0 3 2	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 4
Deuli	300	0 11 4	0 8 5	0 5 7	0 3 10	0 2 11	0 2 1	0 8 5	0 1 10	0 1 5	0 0 11	0 0 8	0 0 11

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DEULI.

Stations.	Miles from Bombay.	Ordinary Goods Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Special class per maund of 82 2-7 lbs.	Cotton Rates per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Doorsa.	Grain, Seed, Salt and Kerosine Oil per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. 81 mds. and upwards	Under 81 maunds.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Mormugao Harbour	165	0 6 0	0 4 3	0 2 11	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 2	0 4 3	0 0 11	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 6
Bombay	283	0 11 4	0 8 5	0 5 7	0 3 10	0 2 11	0 2 1	0 8 5	0 1 10	0 1 5	0 0 11	0 0 8	0 0 11

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Further particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Macklinon Mackenzie & Co., or to the undersigned.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Deputy Agent.

Mormugao, 1st Feb. 1887.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY the 28th February next, at 6-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, January 26, 1887.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND for PRESENTING an ADDRESS of congratulation and giving a suitable entertainment to SIR DINSHAWJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, KNIGHT, are requested to send in at their earliest convenience to the Bank of Bombay their contributions not exceeding Rs. 50 and not below Rs 10 from each subscriber.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
For self and Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th February 1887.

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LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

1. CHALLENGE NGL S.

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THE above Matches are OPEN to MEMBERS of any Club or Service. Entrance Fee for Singles Rs. 3. Entrance Fee for Doubles Rs. 6.

Cups will be given by the Gymkhana.

Entries close on February 28th, at 6 p.m.

The Matches will be played off between 7th and 14th March 1887.

C. M. H. MERRIMAN,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions to wards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practice English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that M

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Club, Half-Yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Debate on the "Shipping Acts," Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.
Minnesingers' Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived:—On the 26th:—Knight Errant (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Archimedes (s), Hongkong; Hannah Landles (ship), Cardiff; and Khiva (s), Singapore.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th:—Mounts Bay (s), for Genoa; Bhundara (s), and Scindia (s), Galle. Yesterday:—Brankolow (s), for Genoa.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Storm Queen left the dock on the 25th, and the s.s. Ellora and Mounts Bay on the Saturday.

SHIPPING ACTS.—A debate on the Shipping Acts will take place in the members' room of the Seamen's Institute this evening. Captain Russell will be the mover and Captain Dixon the opposer.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.—On Wednesday next, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy gives, at his bungalow at Malabar Hill, a dinner in honour of Sir Dinshaw. On Saturday next, Sir Dinshaw will be entertained at a dinner to be given by the Ripon Club.

FIRE AT BANDORA.—On Friday, about midnight, an alarm of fire was raised in a house with a cadjan roof situated near the seashore, and occupied by washermen and labourers. Though immediate assistance was rendered by the neighbours in extinguishing the flames, property to the value of about Rs. 200 was destroyed. The manual fire engine belonging to the Bandora Municipality repaired to the scene, but was not used.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hajee Ismail Goolam Mahomed, living at Memonwada, reported to the police that on Thursday night last his room was entered and a jacket, which contained 9 gold buttons, a silver watch and gold chain with pendants attached, of the collective value of Rs. 174, was stolen.—Wittoo Shaikoo, living at Nowrojee Hill, reported that on Friday last, his child, aged 6 years, was enticed away from his house and a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 30, removed from him.

A LECTURE BY COL. OLCOTT.—Col. Olcott, of the Theosophical Society, delivered yesterday, at the Framjee Cowasji Institute, a lecture having for its subject—"Can we converse with the dead?" The lecturer entered into a long argument detailing some of his experiences, with the object of showing that it is possible for the living to hold communion with the dead. There was a large attendance of natives. Dr. Bhalchandar, who occupied the chair, spoke of the spread of theosophical principles all over the world, and said that Col. Olcott, who had just returned from a successful trip to Ceylon, was shortly leaving for Kattywar. At the conclusion of his lecture, Col. Olcott took occasion to exhort the Parsees to follow the advice of Professor Darmsteter, and take steps for the study and encouragement of the Zend and Pehlvi languages in which their holy works are written. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, and another to the chairman, before the meeting dispersed.

THEFT I.—Kootboodeen Rulta, a Mahomedan shoemaker, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a sovereign and a half, two silver coins, cash and a cotton sheet, of the collective value of Rs. 25-1-6, the property of Abdool Raymon Curreem, from his house at Nagpada, on Friday last. Accused, who lived in a room adjoining the complainant's house, during the absence of the complainant, stole the articles in question and concealed them under the roof of a mosque at Colsa Mohla, from whence they were recovered by the police. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Saya Rajana was also convicted on Saturday last, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 20, the property of Rhadee, woman and two others residing at Coomharwada. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police on Friday evening with the stolen property in his possession. He was, on admitting a previous conviction, sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE AT COLABA.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, Mr. Ryan concluded the case in which Sowria Durma, patel of the Koli caste, and 23 other fishermen and Hindoos, were charged before him with disorderly conduct in a public place. Mr. Tyrrell Leith, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, prosecuted; and Mr. Brown defended the accused. In deciding the case, Mr. Ryan held that accused No. 1 had committed a breach of the license he had obtained from the Commissioner of Police, in having continued playing while the procession passed the mosque. As regarded the others, his Worship convicted them of disorderly conduct alone. In fining No. 1 Rs. 100, and four of the others Rs. 20 each, the Magistrate exhorted the fishermen for the future to continue in the law-abiding manner in which they had lived for the last two centuries. They were, he said, the oldest of the Queen's subjects, having been the earliest of the settlers in Bombay. They had always lived most amicably with their Kokni Mussulman neighbours, and were a most industrious, hard-working and loyal community, and he hoped that the punishment he inflicted would have the desired effect. The Court was crowded with natives interested in the case, which appears to have excited a good deal of interest among the fishermen at Colaba.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Sir Lepel Griffin, KCSI, Agent Govr-Genl, C India, Indore
Major and Mrs Kingskote
Captain and Mrs Quentin, Khow
Surg-Major Caldicott, Indore
Mr H Priest, Ceylon
b Mr Fernemd d'Orral, Indore
Mr and Mrs C F Murray
b Capt A H Powell, RA
b Mr W C Ellis
b Mr F H Goodhand, Sydney
Mr T F O'Meara, England
b Major Carruthers, Poona
b Mrs Carruthers, England
Mr and Mrs J O'Callaghan, Traffic Manager R M Ry, Ajmere
b Col Ross Church, C I E, Kamptee
b Mr and Mrs R H Vincen, A Nuggar
b Mr G W Simson
b Col J W O'Dowda, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Mr R Malcolmson, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Mr I F Walker, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Mr and Mrs J H Balfour, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Madam D'Bourbel, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Mr and Mrs J H Martin, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Rev and Mrs Baumann, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Miss Baumann, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Mr A D Smith, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Mrs Shakespear, Anchor Line s s Victoria
b Mr Samuel Talbot
b Mr John Wheal, Poona
Mrs A Wapshare
Mr T H Henderson, C S
b Miss Slaughter, England
Mr and Mrs A S Gerrard, England
b Mr G W Lees, England
b Mr C D Peterson, England
b Mr and Mrs Pedler, England
b Miss Schmidt, England
b Mr W B Melville, England
b Mr Henry Lee, England
Mr and Mrs Y P Stainton, England
b Mrs Alban
b Mrs Greig
b Col C A Moore
Mr John Barr
Lieut L J Mathias, Aden
Mr W Jaffrey, Surat
Mr R F Guyton, Delhi
Mr Geo R Thom, Calcutta
Mr L Yuug, Colombo
b Capt Lawley, Secunderabad
b Capt Hore, Secunderabad
b Mr D Haig, Secunderabad
b Mr G Carew, Secunderabad
b Hon R Lawley, Secunderabad
Mr and Mrs W L Thomas, Calcutta
Mr Philipps
Miss Philipps
Major and Mrs Carter RE, Calcutta
Mr F Cook, Messrs Cook and Son
Mr Bogg, Bombay
Mr S S Solomon, Bombay
b Mr Hudson, Poona
Col S Penny, R A, Bombay
Col Raikes, Poona
Mr H Schmer, Bombay
Mr Sander Slater, Bar-at-Law, Bombay
Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay
Mr E Wilkin, Solicitor, Bombay
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Mr Harpen, Bombay
Mr Bachrach, Bombay
Count Alfer Messey Bisile, Bombay
Mr John Bristad, Bombay
b Mr D Rae, Bombay
Mr R M Burrell, England
b Mr and Mrs Montclair, Jalgaon
Mr Mark Wadia, Bombay
Mr R G Webb, Bombay
Mr Fernie, Bombay
Mr D Burne, Bank of Bengal, Bombay
b Mr Eochussen, England
b Mr T M Filgate, Inst Genl Registration and Stamps, Bombay
b Col and Mrs Davieson
Mr C Schmid, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked (*b*) thus.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Barry, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 229 High Holborn London.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society, held on Friday evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice West, after the annual report had been adopted, there was a short discussion on Dr. Ramkrishna G. Bhandarkar's paper describing his visit to the Oriental Congress at Vienna.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, after observing that there were many points of interest in Dr. Bhandarkar's lecture, said he would only refer on that occasion to one or two. The learned lecturer had compared the Oriental Congress at Vienna with congresses held in olden times in India, to which learned men from all parts of India were invited. He had specially referred to one such congress held during the reign of King Janak, and observed that the spirit in which the modern congresses were held was just the spirit in which such congresses were held in olden times. The learned lecturer had also well compared the spirit in which the study of Sanscrit was pursued by German scholars with the spirit which animated the Rishis of old. The discovery of Sanskrit literature was no doubt due to English Oriental scholars like Sir William Jones, Horace Wilson, Prinsep, Kennedy and others. But the critical development of Sanskrit literature was due to Germans who were described by the lecturer as the Brahmins of Europe, Englishmen being compared with the Vaishavs. The speaker was sorry that while meetings of the Oriental Congress were held every year in Europe, hey had not yet had a single such meeting in India, the home of Sanscrit literature and Sanskrit study. Another point in the lecture to which he wished to refer was Dr. Bhandarkar's exhortation to natives of India to pursue learning for its own sake. While hoping that this advice would be followed, it seemed to the speaker that the prospects of such a pursuit of learning and research were very gloomy, if, as had been reported, the new educational policy of Government was likely to discourage high education in India. If that were really the case, he did not see how the eloquent appeal of his friend in the cause of learning could be fully carried out. If the State were to withdraw from the management, control and support of high education, he did not see how even with the existence of an University, high education was to be encouraged, and how that spirit of inquiry and of the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake could be carried out in this country. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice West, who was received with cheers, said that in the paper read by their highly-esteemed colleague, what struck one first of all was the charming freshness of the remarks, in which was seen the greatest simplicity of character mingled with some striking instances of profundity of thought and of interest in some of the deepest and most interesting problems that could occupy the human mind. The gentleman who, after describing to them the visit to the Tower of London and his travels through the streets of the great metropolis, passed on to lay before them of his learned conversation with that eminent scholar, Professor Max Muller, on the subject of the Vedantic and Budhistic philosophy, as viewed from their different standpoints, was a living and typical instance of that union of the East and the West, from which they hoped, and no one more profoundly than he (Mr. West) did, much for the future. (Hear, hear.) Then the lecturer gave a view as from the railway carriage window of the bright metropolis of France, calculated to attract admiration by its beauty, and to excite the deepest interest of one who looked into the intellectual and moral history of the human race. They were inclined to undervalue what their humanity owes to the French nation and to French thought. But it stood to their advancement of the study of French, now that it had been introduced into our University, many men, like some of those whom he saw before him, would go on, *pari passu*, with French scholars, not only in the study of some of the Oriental languages which some of the French scholars have made specially their own, but also in imbuing themselves with some of the pregnant and brilliant ideas in which the French literature is so rich. It was by bringing together all the elements of the human intellect to bear on the points of philosophy, politics and other departments of human interest as they arose, that true progress was made. The contemplative spirit of the Hindoos as it was enriched by European thought and culture, was destined, he felt sure, to add yet largely to the riches of humanity at large. He thought the proposal which Dr. Bhandarkar had given of the Congress at Vienna might stimulate some of them to hold one, at no distant date, in this country. His learned friend had stated that Benares might be an appropriate place for such a meeting. But Mr. West supposed that some other place of meeting might be considered more suitable than Benares, and he would venture to name Bombay, where the learned men of India could easily come, and we might thus have a congress the most brilliant of any as yet witnessed. If such consummation, which was so devoutly to be wished, was to be brought about, some of his friends about him must make up their minds to organize some hospitality for the distinguished *savants* who could not come to the *ure secunda*, if not *prima in India*, without undergoing considerable pecuniary sacrifice. (Hear, hear.) He could say from his own experience that a good many scholars in Europe were extremely anxious that such a congress should be brought about. Considering what self-sacrifice they would have to make in coming here he thought some of his native friends ought also be prepared to put themselves a little out of the way, to meet them with something like an equal self-sacrifice on their own part in order to accord the *savants* proper hospitality, which every European of culture would readily afford. (Hear, hear.) The next thing he would remark upon was the somewhat lugubrious tones in which Mr. Javerilal had looked on the educational policy of Government and the prospects of the Bombay University. He (Mr. West) was himself interested in the University and in the welfare of learning in connection with the University as possibly any other man there present; and if personal exertions, or interest, or the sacrifice of time, toil and thought could do anything for the University, no one, he believed, was prepared to do more for it than himself. (Hear, hear.) He should be very sorry that the University should suffer by any change in the policy of Government. He should also be sorry to admit that the University was not progressing, if the means and the organization were furnished to it, to take a much higher place in the conduct and advancement of education than any it had yet occupied. Without revealing any secrets, of which he possessed none, or disclosing any confidence with which he was not entrusted, he might say that from one of the most interesting conversations he had had with the Governor on the subject, it did not appear that it was any part of his desire, but that it was quite the reverse of his desire, that high education should in any way suffer. (Applause.) Mr West added that he entertained some hope that his views on the subject would not be entirely disregarded, whenever a favourable opportunity in the financial condition of India made it possible to do more for high education than could be done at the present moment. They must, however, recollect that high education which was entirely in the hands of Government had in Europe degenerated into an instrument of despotism and tyranny, and had been made a positive obstruction to high and free thought. While he agreed in general with Mr. Javerilal, who was so anxious that high education should be kept in the hands of Government, he must differ from him as to particulars; and he thought that Government would never so well operate on the free exercise of thought, and stimulate and bring it up to the level it had reached in the most advanced countries, as by enlarging the scope of the University, and making it a great teaching institution, Government might then say "Now you are no longer an infant requiring the aid of others. You are a grown up youth, and can go forth into this Oriental world and make a name, a career for yourself." If the University could secure the same pecuniary aid which it had in the past, and only have it distributed by he[illegible]which were the most accustomed to deal with scholastic and learned matters, they might hope, so far from suffering in the future, to gain considerably by a change of policy which, while working on the same original principles, should commit the working of the details of the great educational system to the hands best fitted for carrying them out. He begged to be excused for detaining them so long on a subject which Mr. Bhandarkar might say was not quite relevant to his lecture. But he trusted that they should in future see that the education and learning of Western India were placed more and more in the hands of the University, and that the University itself would, in due course of time, receive a great development of activity and capacity for good. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. West asked the meeting to pass a vote of thanks by acclamation to Dr. Bhandarkar for his interesting paper.

The vote having been cordially passed, Dr. Bhandarkar briefly acknowledged it.

DR. LEITNER ON THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE OF HUNZA.

THE Hon. Mr. West then introduced to the meeting Dr. Leitner, who was going to read a paper on the Hunza language, as a distinguished *savant* to whose labours India was very much indebted for researches in fields which no one had penetrated, and in some of which he had himself become the adventurous traveller. Dr. Leitner was about to leave India in a few days, and the chairman thought they might consider themselves specially honoured by his reading before them what probably was his last paper in India, and thus add an interesting contribution to the pile of learning which had been heaped up under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Leitner, before reading his paper, exhibited some photos of the men belonging to the Hunza race, and the peculiar dress which they wear. In exhibiting a coat, Dr. Leitner said it was made from the feathers of the wild duck, and was very warm and light. It was a little the worse for wear, but it looked well enough when washed. Another article of dress which was passed round among those present was a cap which was the distinctive feature of the head dress of all the Dard races. It was a felt cap made from the skin of the Markhor, the (snake-eating) wild goat. The highly-embroidered stockings were another article of Hunza industry in which the women of that country excelled. Dr. Leitner said he had a Hunza man with him, but he did not know that he might have taken the opportunity of bringing him to the meeting. Although he could do very little else, he could certainly embroider. The learned gentleman then showed a photograph of the three rival races—the Hunza, the Nagyr and the Yasin. The Hunza and the Nagyr people speak the same language and wear the same dress; but they were something like Cain and Abel, combining only against a common foe. Among other photos, was one representing the poet and singers of Nizam-ul-Mulk and some typical heads from Kafiristan and Dardistan. Dr. Leitner, who had received a warm welcome from the meeting, prefaced his lecture by saying that it was quite unexpected to him to be received so kindly. He was supposed not to have been idle since 1864; but, considering the vast treasures that had yet to be ascertained and arranged, he had done very little. It was gratifying to him to hear a few words of recognition from their learned president, and to find himself so well received by the Society. Dr. Leitner then said:—

It may not be suspected, even in this Society, that the distant and inaccessible Hunza possesses a certain interest for Bombay. You have in your midst H. H. Aga Khan, a mild and religious Mahomedan, whom the wild and impious people of Hunza revere as their spiritual chief. I doubt whether he knows how wicked they are or they how religious he is, but any message from him would be sure to be treated with the greatest veneration, not only in Hunza, but in Zebak, Shignan, Wakhan, and other districts lately touched or traversed by Colonel Lockhart's party. In 1866, when I first discovered the races and languages of Dardistan, I brought the fact of the Aga Saheb's influence to public notice, and I believe that much of the success that may have attended Colonel Lockhart's Mission is, to some extent, due to the recommendation given him by his Highness.

Hunza may also have an interest in the still more remote country of Hungary, for there are grounds for assuming that the name of Hunza may at one time have meant the country of the Hun, whilst analogies may be found between the primitive type of Hungarian and that of the interesting language of which I propose to give you a brief sketch.

Above all, the Hunza language is of great importance to the psychological and ethnographical study of philology. Its suggestiveness will, I hope, promote research, whether or no my own conclusions are adopted.

Is it a pre-historic linguistic remnant, throwing light on the first attempts to clothe human speech with primitive sounds, or is it merely a special development of the Turanian group of languages, among which, like many other nations, it uses the letters "l," and "n" in the first syllables of "noko," "nomo," "nimen," "nama," being essential both to make the transition from "n" to "m" possible, and to enable the two syllables to be pronounced by means of a homogeneous vowel, *e.g.*, instead of "nko," "nmo," which would be difficult if not impossible to pronounce without the insertion of a vowel between the "n" and "m" the homogenous vowel is inserted, and the vowels thus has long past when even the practical acquisition of a language can be considered independently from customs and from the historical, religious, climatic or other circumstances which have originated these customs. No grammar should now be possible that does not trace humanity owes to the French nation and to French thought. But I hoped that the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 26.

CONSOLS and French Rentes were unchanged in London yesterday at 101⅛ and 108, respectively, according to Reuter's telegraphic advices. Indian Sterling Loan and Rupee Securities were also quoted the same. Bar Silver, however, was ¼d. higher at 46 7-16d. per oz., and was firm owing, it is stated, to demand for Continental account. The Indian Council placed 2 lakhs more Wire Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 5 25-32d., which is 1-32d. higher than was obtained on Wednesday.

According to the usual weekly quotations wired from London, Linseed and Rapeseed both showed a decline. The market for the former was flat, and 1s. 3d. per quarter lower, both for Calcutta and Bombay Seed to arrive via Canal, and 6d. down for Calcutta via the Cape, the quotations being 39s. 9d., 40s. 6d., and 39s. 6d. per quarter, respectively. Liverpool qualities were as last quoted. Rapeseed was quiet, and 6d. per quarter down for Calcutta Brown to arrive at 31s. 6d. per quarter. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom is given as 1,870,000 quarters, which is 60,000 quarters less than the estimate of a week ago.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday, but there was considerably less doing, the day's sales aggregating only 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats, which were steady. Arrivals were also steady and were 1-64d. higher for Americans in all positions. Spot prices were unaltered all round. "Fine" New Broach, "Fully Good" clause was done for March-April shipment, via the Canal, at 4 15-16d. per lb., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on the last price reported. The market was firm again to-day with sales 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats; prices were quite unchanged, ready and forward.

In New York yesterday, Futures advanced four points to 9·74 cents., owing probably to the lighter Receipts at the Ports, which were 13,000 bales against 32,000 bales last year; though for the year before they go against only 5,000 bales. Mid-Uplands on the spot remained at 9 9-16 cents. To-day there was no movement in prices, though receipts were very light, viz. 10,393 bales, compared with the corresponding day last year, an exceptionally heavy day, however, when they were 23,000 bales. For the year before they were 8,000 bales.

Reviewing the week's business in Cotton at Liverpool, we find that the total sales aggregated 8,000 bales more than the week before, 2,000 bales more Surats being included in the increase, 45,000 bales more Cotton were imported than during the previous week; but the Trade took only 1,000 bales more. Their purchases of Surats, however, summing up 4,000 bales, were double what they took last week. The total stock of Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 960,000 bales, having increased by 47,000 bales during the week; while the stock of Surats remained unaltered at 54,000 bales. Compared with the previous year, the total Stock in Liverpool shows, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, an excess of a little over a quarter of a million bales; while, as against 1885, the increase is only 15,000 bales. The Total Visible Supply, which stood yesterday at 3,190,000 bales, had decreased by 40,000 bales during the week. The quantity of Surats in sight had also diminished by 20,000 bales since last Friday, contrary to what has been the case lately, and was estimated yesterday at 353,000 bales as against the figures for last, and the previous season, the increase in the supply in sight is only 30,350 bales compared with 1886-7; but it is not far short of a quarter of a million bales in comparison with what was visible in 1885-6.

The figures from New York now give the total Receipts at the U. S. Ports as 4,754,000 bales, which makes the excess, compared with last year 243,000 bales, and with the year before 387,000 bales. The Stock at the U. S. Ports fell off by 9,000 bales last week, and stood yesterday at 853,000 bales; that in the interior was 20,000 bales less, at 278,000 bales. The Stock at the ports looks heavy compared with last year (though it is only some 50,000 bales in excess of 1885), showing, as it does, an increase of 172,000 bales; but as will be seen from the Exports to Great Britain and the Continent noted below, these have diminished to the extent of no less than 532,000 bales compared with last year. Last week, compared with the previous one the Exports to Great Britain and the Continent, show a falling-off of 11,000 bales and 8,000 bales, respectively. Compared also with the corresponding week last year, they show a decrease in the aggregate; though they show a material increase as against the same week in 1885.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	93,000	93,000	50,000
" exports to U. K.	58,000	48,000	54,000
" " Continent.....	24,300	49,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,754,000	4,511,000	4,367,200
" exports to U. K. " ..	2,084,000	1,553,200	1,902,000
" Cont. " ..	1,329,000	1,327,000	1,178,400
" Stock in the Ports"	853,000	1,025,000	802,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 25th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds.....	3,190,000	3,159,750	2,944,510
" " Surats	353,000	278,140	296,589

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	960,000	708,000	945,450
" London	10,000	17,000	32,000
American Afloat	180,000	176,000	202,000
East Indian "	49,000	40,000	30,000
	1,199,000	941,000	1,209,450
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	4¾d.	6¼d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4d.	4d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	¾d	1¼d.

COTTON has been firm with a good business doing in ready stuff. Julgaum has been taken at Rs. 172-4; stapled Oomras, at Rs. 178-9; Nuggar, at Rs. 168-13; according to quality; Fully Good, and Fine Bengals so-called, at Rs. 140-1 and Rs. 150-3, respectively. Altogether some 3,000 bales of ready Cotton have been taken. Broach is in good request, and as high as Rs. 217-8 would be paid by dealers for near selection, but there are practically no sellers for nearer than April delivery, which may be contracted for at Rs. 215-6 per candy. Dhollerah-Bhownugger we call unchanged at Rs. 183, Rs. 187, and Rs 196 for the three current qualities, respectively.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The worse market for Linseed, and the firmer tone in Wheat at home, have had no effect upon our local market, which is lifeless, and without change of importance in quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days (Thursday and Friday) were as follows :—

Cotton.....	12,965 bales.
Wheat.....	25,171 cwts.
Linseed	15,079 "
Gingelly	13,625 "
Grounds Nuts.....	9,327 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. We hear that a City Line steamer has been put on the berth for Liverpool at the following rates :—Wheat, 16s. 3d.; Seeds, 17s. 6d.; and Cotton 21s. 3d. A steamer is also reported to have been fixed for two Mediterranean Ports, March-April loading, at 27s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning, notwithstanding the higher price and reported firmness of Silver in London, and closed with the same feeling, at a decline of 1-32d. from the first quotations. Three months' Credits for the second half of March are 1s. 5 25-32d.; for April, 1s. 5¾d.; and for May 1s. 5 11-32d. It appears that the considerable purchases made lately have been chiefly for China, which has been shipping Silver freely to India. We quote ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bill on demand.....	1s. 5 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5 3-8d.	"
Do 3 months sight	1s. 5 ½d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 5 27-32d.	"
Francs, do.	1 29d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm all day, though we have not heard of much business having been transacted—probably on account of the demands of sellers, who have been asking 96¼ for Fours, while buyers are not yet willing to pay more than 96, which is our closing quotation. Four-and-a-half per cents. close at 99¾ nominal.

SHARES.—There has not been much life in this market to-day, and the following are the only transactions which have come to our notice. The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing shares have been sold at Rs. 625; Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 1,205; Prince of Wales, at Rs. 80; and Western India S. and M. at Rs. 660.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.
NEW BOOKS.
A. 155—23—Outlines of the History of Ethics, H. Sidgwick.
188—16—Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.
B. 1—20—By Woman's Wit, Mrs. Alexander.
23—23—The Master of the Ceremonies, Geo. M. Fenn.
34—25—A Pair of Blue Eyes, T. Hardy.
C. 30— 9—Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol XX. 1887.
D. 77—30—Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, October 1886.
32— 8—Law Reports, Allahabad, Vol. 9, Pt. 12. 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DEBRATH—February 23, at Mian Mir, the wife of E DeBrath, 32nd Pioneers, of a daughter.
SHORT—February 23, at Madras, the wife of James Short, Solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE—STERN—February 17, at Christ Church, Gorakhpore, by the father of the bride, Duncan Colvin Baillie, Bengal Civil Service, to Julia Lulia, second daughter of the Rev Henry Stern, C M S, Gorakhpore.
FRYER—HICKEN—February 21, at St Matthias's Church, Vepery, by the Rev D W Kidd, Robert Fryer, Bengal D P W, to Louisa Hicken, widow of the late J A Hicken, Madras P W D.
SHORTLAND—FITZPATRICK—February 21, at Ballia, N-W P, by the Rev H Lorbeer, William Henry Shortland, to Eveline FitzPatrick.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—February 18, at Bezvada, Kistna District, of cholera, Agnes (Attie) Nickisson, the dearly loved wife of the Rev Milnes N S Atkinson, C M S.
NESTOR—February 21, at Malmgarh, near Naini Tal, William Richard Nestor, late Superintendent-General of the N-W P Secretariat, aged 59 years.
O'SULLIVAN—February 23, at Father's Gardens, Madras, the Honorable Mr Patrick O'Sullivan, Advocate-General of Madras, aged 53.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

THE announcement which we made some weeks since that the India Office had at length come to an agreement with London capitalists as to the terms of the concession for the construction of the Nagpore-Bengal railway was very positively denied, but it was perfectly correct. The covering four times over of the capital asked for by the Messrs. Rothschild for the Bengal-Nagpur railway makes the speedy construction of that line a matter of certainty. The tedious negociations, spread over years, will thus result in the addition of an important link in the Indian railway system. The syndicate, of which the house of Hoare, Miller and Co. was the principal, had the matter in hand, and kept it before the India Office with great tenacity. The intervention of the Rothschilds was an unexpected incident which has led to the immediate fruition of the project. It is understood that an additional one per cent. has been allowed by the India Office for the floating of the scheme. That concession, no doubt, induced the Rothschilds to again try their fortune in Indian railways. The price paid cannot be regarded as too heavy, considering the state of the money market. The new line will open up the Central Provinces to agriculture and to commerce, and will bring to Bombay a large amount of produce for exportation. The arrangement entered into between the India Office and the Syndicate appears to have been made the subject of an interpellation in the House of Commons. Sir John Gorst stated that there is at present no intention to invite offers for the construction of more railways under guarantee. But, in stating this, he declared that the Government adhered to the policy under which railways are made by the Government or by guarantee, according to circumstances. It was somewhat superfluous to add that the Government would favorably receive any proposal for constructing a railway without a guarantee. Such proposals unfortunately are not likely to be made by London capitalists who, with a guarantee, are willing to make any number of railways required for the development of India. We owe to the Conservative Government the sanction of the Midland Railway which is now in progress, and the resolution to add to that great work the construction of the Nagpur-Bengal line shows that the energetic initiative of Lord Randolph Churchill, when Secretary of State for India, has been followed up by his successor. Had not the former Secretary of State been obliged to ride for a fall at the end of last year, the Nagpur Railway would have been sanctioned a year sooner.

A GOOD deal of anxiety has been experienced by the educated native community, who are under the apprehension that the Government has decided to withdraw the support hitherto afforded to higher education in India. A good many heedless things have been said which give a semblance of probability to the surmises founded upon the supposed change of attitude of the Government in regard to higher education. The proposed introduction on a wide basis of technical instruction, is regarded as an additional indication of the intention to substitute for the higher branches of study something different, if not something less. It is believed that some seventeen high schools were doomed to orphanage, and that the amount of money allocated to public instruction in this Presidency will be cut down by a fifth or even a fourth. There is a great deal of error in these anticipations. The amount of the diminution which will be effected will not exceed a lakh and a half, where four or five lakhs were spoken of. The sum budgetted for educational purposes has hitherto amounted to eighteen lakhs and a half,—the deduction of one and a half from this amount may cause regret, and give rise to criticism, but when distributed over a wide area we may hope that it will not be very severely felt. For a time, at all events, the diminished expenditure will be felt chiefly where new schools are to be built or old ones repaired. The Bombay Government will not reduce more than straitened circumstances may justify, the amount devoted to education. As every one knows, it is in contemplation to hand over schools to local committees wherever such agencies can be found. But nothing precipitate need be apprehended, and probably instead of seventeen high schools, only one or two will be handed over to committees in the immediate future. It is, of course, to be regretted that financial pressure should be so severe and continuous as to occasion a reduction of the funds available, which were none too large to meet present needs, to say nothing of growing claims, which it is lamentable to have to refuse in advance. The reasons which decided the Government of India to seek relief from financial pressure amounting to many millions, needed for war in Burma or elsewhere, by saving a lakh or two at the cost of education in Western India may be very sound, but we have no means of judging of their force or validity, for they have never been subjected to the ordeal of public examination. When an innovation on established usage which is sure to give rise to a good deal of controversy, is effected, the grounds for it ought to be made clear and not enveloped in a mystic silence which may be interpreted to mean a good deal more than probably is intended.

AT least one member of the Town Council is anxious to be referred to the records to show whether there was an understanding between the Corporation and the Government in respect to the equitable apportionment of the cost of the Tansa water-supply between property and labour. We give elsewhere the paragraphs from the official printed minutes of the meeting of the Corporation held on December 10, 1885, adopting certain proposal of the Town Council. These proposals, as we shall see, provided expressly that the increase of taxation required for the Tansa works should be distributed rateably over the house duty and the octroi duties, and that the Government should be asked to legislate to enable that scheme to be carried out. The resolution accepting the proposals submitted by the Town Council was passed by a majority of 16 to 9, and was almost unanimously accepted by the whole Corporation, which there and then passed a resolution with only one dissentient, to begin the works immediately with the cash in hand, the Municipal Treasury to be reimbursed out of the loan which would be raised when the Government gave the legislative sanction required. This resolution was not passed in a hurry, or in the dark. Every member was perfectly cognizant of the fact that negotiations with the Government were in progress, which had been initiated by the Corporation with a view to carrying out the financial operations contemplated, on the basis of an augmentation of the two classes of impost. On the 10th of August 1885, the Corporation had passed a resolution requesting the Municipal Commissioner to communicate with the Government to ascertain to what extent and in what way "Government would be disposed to assist the Municipality in the raising of funds required for carrying out the Tansa Water-supply Scheme." The Town Council taking action in accordance with the direction contained in the same resolution, took into consideration the financial proposals for the same purpose, and on the 30th of September 1885, they sent a report to the Corporation in which it was set down that "a light addition to the consolidated rate to produce one lakh of rupees yearly" should be made, and that two lakhs more should be raised by an addition to the town duties. The increase in the rate on property is twice given the place of honour in the report to be submitted to Government. In paragraph 7 it is stated that "the estimate of one lakh of rupees from consolidated rate, and two lakhs from additional town duties, is based upon the supposition that the requirements for a new loan will amount to Rs. 6,00,000 per annum, and that proportionately with any increase or decrease therein, such increase or decrease will be distributed rateably over the items of increased consolidated rate, or enhanced town duties." Now, here we have a distinct declaration that the money required would be distributed rateably over the increased consolidated rate and the enhanced octroi. Having decided upon this as the plan, the Town Council informed the Corporation "that if these proposals are approved and sanctioned by the Corporation, it will be necessary to apply to Government in the Legislative Department," to give power to enhance the town duties. The resolution of the 10th December, 1885, referred to above, is the sanction and approval by the Corporation of these proposals of the Town Council, which were accordingly placed before Government with a request for legislative action. The Government complied with the request, and when the legal powers were conceded, the two classes of duties were rateably increased and money was obtained by loan as contemplated. The Corporation, we contend, exposed itself wantonly to the damaging criticism applied by the Government, when, a few months later, it voted the repeal of the consolidated rate, and continued the enhanced rate on the town duties. There would have been no legislation to permit such augmentation, but for the understanding that the expenditure for the Tansa works would be apportioned rateably over the two classes of duty. That understanding has been falsified by the action of the Corporation. It is asserted that not a penny was taken from the Tansa fund by the repeal of the extra house duty, but this is playing with figures. The money which was given to Tansa was not the Tansa money, but money which ought to have been given to other things. Suppose the whole of the special taxation agreed to for the Tansa project had been remitted, the Tansa works might still have been carried on with money required for educational purposes, or for sanitary works or for the repair of the roads. The Bombay Corporation, far from taking money from Tansa, might give to that project thirty-five or forty lakhs a year by the simple plan of stopping all other expenditure. Nothing so absurd was ever contemplated. What has been done is to take from public works urgently needed, the money intended for them, and to apply it to those purposes for which the enhanced rates were originally voted.

A STEP has been taken in a direction which we indicated recently when speaking of the growth of Bombay and the necessity of finding means for turning to account the somewhat restricted area of the island on which it stands. Government is organising a committee composed of engineers and men otherwise qualified to enquire into the matter, to ascertain what would be the best method of dealing with the problem, how best to secure the development of the city, and the housing of those who are drawn to it by the prospect of employment or of profit.

WE print in another column the first of a series of articles on the cotton industry by a writer who, in a text-book which has been received with much commendation in England and on the Continent, has shown his ability to deal with the question in a practical way. Mr. Walmsley writes to-day upon the comparative merits of the ring throstle and the mule spindle —a subject which has for some time attracted a good deal of attention in manufacturing circles in Bombay. It will be seen that he regards the newer method with little favour, and it is possible that his condemnation of it will evoke a retort from some amongst the many in this city who are as strong in their belief in its merits as he is in disparaging it. The subject is quite worth discussing, and we should be glad if some of our readers who take a different view of the ring throstle would enter the lists with him, and show that there are two sides to the question.

THE French Government has, we learn agreed to give a guarantee for a capital of a million sterling for a telegraphic cable connecting France with Madagascar. The establishment of French influence in the island being now regarded as attained, the necessity of connecting that field for French enterprize with the Home Government has led to this undertaking. The house of Menier has secured the contract.

TANSA FINANCE.

WE publish the following extracts from official reports which go to show that the Corporation in rescinding the enhanced house duty when dealing with this year's Budget acted in disregard of its own engagements, which were apparently not present to the minds of those who led that body into a position from which it must now seek the means of withdrawing as speedily as possible.

The Town Council, on the 30th September 1885, drew up a report from which we take the following :—

4. A light addition to the Consolidated rate will produce one lakh of rupees yearly, which sum should also be taken credit for.

5. In discussing the best means for raising the balance of two lakhs, the Council, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that the most equitable way of obtaining the remainder of the requisite funds is by the following alterations in, and addition to, the Schedule of the Town Duties, which consequently are recommended for the approval of the Corporation :—

Half an anna per imperial gallon of kerosine oil, estimated to produce Rs. 40,000.

Increasing the tax on ghee from six annas to the maximum of ten annas per Bombay maund as already provided for in Schedule B of the Municipal Acts, estimated to produce Rs. 80,000.

Enhancing the duty on sugar, including molasses and goor, from 1½ *ad valorem* market value to seven annas per cwt., which is still within the maximum of eight annas agreed to by the Corporation in its Resolution of 16th March last. It is estimated that this addition will produce Rs. 50,000.

An additional tax of one anna per candy on grain of all sorts, estimated to yield Rs. 30,000.

7. As indicated in para. 2, Mr. Ollivant's estimate, contained in his letter, No. 2904, to the Council, dated 13th June 1884, gave the cost of constructing the Tansa works, so as to provide for the daily supply of 8,000,000 gallons, at one krore of rupees, and in his statement to the Council on 26th August last he showed that the cost of carrying out the larger scheme, capable of affording a supply of 17 million gallons daily, is estimated at about Rs. 1,25,00,000. The details of the various amounts required to provide for the sinking fund and interest on loans of one krore and one krore and a quarter, respectively, and at 5 and at 6 per cent. for periods of forty and sixty years, are appended hereto (see Statement A). In this report, however, the Council refer more particularly to the raising of a loan of one krore, and Statement B contains the probable yearly sums that would be drawn during the carrying out of the scheme for the provision of the supply of eight million gallons of water per diem. The estimate of one lakh of rupees from increased Consolidated rate and two lakhs from additional Town Duties are based upon the supposition that the requirements for a new loan will amount to Rs. 6,00,000 per annum, and that proportionately with any increase or decrease therein such increase or decrease will be distributed rateably over the items of increased Consolidated rate and new or enhanced Town Duties."

The Corporation, on the 10th December 1885, passed the following resolution adopting the above proposals of Town Council :—

"1. That the recommendations of the Town Council, contained in paras. 4 to 10 of their report of the 30th September, be adopted.

"2. That, for the purpose of providing funds for the Tansa project, an addition of 12 annas per cent. be made to the present Consolidated rate, this addition being estimated to yield one lakh of rupees.

"3. That for the same purpose, the town duty on ghee be raised from six annas to ten annas per Bombay maund, as provided in the present Act, the increase thus obtainable being estimated at Rs. 80,000.

"4. That the Legislature be asked to give speedy effect to the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 16th March 1885, by which the Corporation asked that they might be empowered to levy a town duty on sugar of 8 annas per cwt. instead of a duty of 1½ per cent. on tariff value according to the present schedule. And that the duty on this article be thereupon fixed at 7 annas per cwt., in order that the difference (estimated at Rs. 50,000) between the proposed rate and the rate now levied, may be appropriated to the purpose above described.

"5. That the Legislature be asked further to modify the existing schedule of town duties, so that the maximum duty on grain of all sorts may stand at six annas per candy instead of four annas as at present, and so that the Corporation may be empowered to levy a new duty on kerosine oil of half an anna per imperial gallon. And that the duty on grain of all sorts be thereupon fixed at five annas per candy, and the duty on kerosine oil at half an anna per imperial gallon, in order that the increases in revenue thus obtainable, estimated respectively at Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, may be appropriated to the purpose above described."

This resolution was carried by a large majority against two amendments.

It is necessary to note that the Town Council, in framing the above proposals, and the Corporation in adopting them, were acting on the written recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner that a special Tansa fund should be formed to be raised by the special rates specified above and by other means, the whole of which recommendations were accepted and acted upon. The Government was asked to legislate on the scheme as a whole, and it did so. The rescindment of an essential part of the compact or understanding entered into was an act of which the Government and the public have alike a right to complain. That is our whole contention.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks on my letter in your issue of this morning, will you permit me to make the following remarks ? :—

I think you have unintentionally read into my letter more than was in it, at all events more than I intended. I never intended to say that if you could not produce a formal document that your contention was necessarily wrong. What I am really anxious to know is what the agreement was (assuming that an agreement existed). Was it to put on an extra ¾ per cent. on the Consolidated rate and keep it there irrespective of what it produced in money ? Or was it that the Consolidated rate should contribute a "fixed sum" ? The two are quite different things, and surely there ought to be no difficulty in saying which was the real compact.

I do not think I ventured to say that you or anybody else was wrong. I only asked for information—information which I shall be only too glad to get.

I need scarcely say that I think all sections of the community should bear a share of the cost of the new water-supply.—I am, &c.,

Feb. 26. H. O. SELBY.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

H. E. GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, the Commander-in-Chief of India, accompanied by Captains Rawlinson and Hume, Aides-de-Camp, arrived from Allahabad by the Jubbulpore mail at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway, Bori Bunder. His Excellency's visit here is to meet Lady Roberts, who is expected from England by the mail steamer due here to-day. The attendance of heads of departments and the usual guard of honour was dispensed with. However, a few of the officials were present at the Railway station to meet his Excellency, amongst them being Brigadier-General Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay Garrison; Brigadier-General Willoughby, Secretary to Government, Military Department; and the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam. Colonel Hill, R E, who was in Burma for some time, joined Sir Frederick at the Byculla railway station, and came on to the terminus station with him. During the stay of his Excellency in Bombay, he will be the guest of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise this morning, announcing his arrival. Sir Frederick Roberts and suite will leave for Umballa by the Jubulpore mail train to-morrow evening.

RING SPINNING *VS.* MULE SPINNING.

WITH your permission I propose to lay before your readers a few facts and figures with reference to the cotton spinning industry of England, Russia, and India, and the general management of cotton mills in those countries. From the English journals, from various sources when in England, and now upon my arrival in Bombay, I find that there is in this country quite a mania, for what is known in the trade as "ring spinning," and as so much of the future success of cotton spinning in India hinges upon this, and one or two other vital matters, I will not apologise for at once proceeding with the question of ring spinning, leaving for future early notice what should otherwise have been taken first. Ring Spinning in India has caused quite an uproar, much more so than in any other country in the same short time. This, to an unbiassed mind, is altogether inexplicable, and the more to be wondered at when candidly considered, particularly when we take into consideration the increased capital per spindle required, the present low rate of exchange, the high price of coal in this country, and the quality of cotton at hand, which latter, even at its best, does not allow of sufficient spindle speed being put on to pay for the extra outlay in capital, &c. In the self-acting mule, in the fly throstle, and I may add in the slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, the twist is first introduced, after which the winding takes place. But in the ring frame both twisting and winding take place at one and the same time, and it is here that I say the ring frame is wrong in principle, and on this account alone, if for no other reason, should be condemned. Nevertheless, I will attempt to point out in detail its many and great drawbacks, and will then demonstrate the utter folly and madness of adopting ring spinning in India. In support of my argument I beg to adduce the following proofs, viz.—

1.—MULE SPINNING IN ENGLAND.

Take the cost of spinning 20 twist made from Middling American Cotton in Oldham, Lancashire. With a pair of mules containing 2,000 spindles, running 4 draws in 55 seconds, and winding on the spindles 66 inches of yarn at each draw, the list price paid from the office is 1-1½ per 1,000 hanks or 50 lbs. of yarn. These mules turn off at the abovenamed speed in 56 hours 52,000 hanks, or 2,000 lbs. of 20' yarn. Wages paid for the same minder 34s., 1st piecer 14s., 2nd piecer or scavinger 10s—total 58s., or 2·14 pies per lb. of yarn spun.

[*N. B.*—The above calculation is taken from the Textile Mill, Oldham, a new fireproof mill, fitted with the most modern machinery, and the price per spindle is 21s. all mules.]

2.—RING SPINNING IN ENGLAND.

I will now show the cost of spinning 20' ring frame yarn, at the Palm Spinning Co.'s Mill, Oldham. In getting at the actual cost of spinning 20' yarn from ring frames, or from any other machinery, we must take into account the production, the price paid for the same to labour, and the difference, if any, in cost per spindle, which latter item, where it exists, must be added to the wages item, at the current rate paid for capital in the locality where it is taken. We will take first the production; secondly the time worked; thirdly the wages paid; fourthly the difference in cost per spindle; and fifthly the extra consumption of fuel.

The average production from rings at the above named mill is 42 hanks per spindle. The time worked is 56 hours per week. The wages paid for attending to 572 spindles per week is 17s. 6d. One piecer attends to four sides, and each side of a frame contains 143 spindles. The wage paid to the piecer is 13s. per week and to the doffer 4s. 6d. per week—17s. 6d. in all, as above stated. Each doffer attends to 1,144 spindles and is paid 9s. per week. Forty-two (42) hanks per spindle equals 1,201lbs. of 20' yarn, or 1·42 pies per lb. But in making a fair comparison with a mule turning off only 25 hanks per spindle, we must take into consideration the difference in price per spindle, between the ring spindle and the mule spindle; also the difference in the consumption of fuel and add the same to the expenses. The cost per spindle at the Palm Fire Proof Mill, with ring spindles is 36s., making a difference of 15s. per spindle between the two mills or systems under review. Therefore, if we take the 572 spindles, and multiply the same by 15, and its product by 5 per cent., we get 8s. 11d. per week to be added to the wages. Next comes the coal bill, which is a very serious item in this country, but not so much so in England. The Textile Mill, all mules, has 84,000 spindles, and the consumption of coal is 13½ tons per day. The Palm Mill, all rings, has 42,000 spindles, and the consumption of coal is 8½ tons per day, making a difference of a little over 20 per cent. on the coal bill. Thus for driving 572 ring spindles, it will add to the cost of the wages 9d. per week. The total cost for spinning 1,201lbs. of yarn will now be as follows:—

Wages for piecing and doffing 17s. 6d.; interest on capital 8s. 11d.; extra consumption of coal 9d—total 27s. 2d., or 2·15 pies per lb. of yarn spun.

MULE SPINNING IN INDIA.

We will turn now to the cost of spinning 2 yarn from self-acting mules.

We will take a pair of mules containing 1,500 spindles and in good working order, and with all the latest improvements attached thereto, and turning off in 12 working hours 5·60 ounces per spindle of 20' twist, with the speed of the mules as follows :—viz., spindles 9,000 revolutions per minute, with the carriage, making 4 draws in 54 seconds, and winding 66 inches of yarn upon the spindles at every draw, and allowing 2½ per cent. off for doffing, &c. The full average price paid in this town for minding and piecing is—minders, Rs. 24 per month; piecers, Rs. 16 per month; piecers, Rs. 15 per month; piecers, Rs. 14 per month; piecers, Rs. 12 per month; creelers, Rs. 12 per month—total Rs. 93 per month. The weight of yarn at 5·60 ounces per spindle per day multiplied by 28 gives 15,680 lbs. of yarn per month or 1·3 pie per lb.

RING SPINNING IN INDIA CONTRASTED WITH MULE SPINNING.

We will take 1st, the length of frames; 2nd, the prices paid for the same; 3rd, the cost price per spindle; and 4th, the extra coal consumed. The number of spindles in a frame is 260. There are two (2) piecers to each frame at Rs. 16 per month, and one doffer for every 350 spindles at Rs. 5 per month. The average weight turned off for 12 working hours is 6¾ ounces per spindle of 20' counts, and the price for spindle is a little over Rs. 43, the coal consumed is 15 per cent. more for driving the ring than the mule spindle. Therefore, if we take 572 spindles producing 6¾ ounces per spindle per day, it will give 6,748 lbs. of yarn per month, and the wages paid at the above rate will be Rs. 34-2 per month or 97 pies per lb.

A good modern mill can now be built in Bombay, and filled with the best self-acting-mules with all latest improvements, at, say, Rs. 28, per spindle; therefore, if we take the difference of 43 and 28 it comes to Rs. 15 per spindle; add the same at 5 per cent. interest, and it will be Rs. 35¾ per month, and the question will now stand thus :—

	Rs. a.	
Wages for labour.....	34 2	per month.
Interest on capital at 5 p. cent	35 12	do.
Coal bill at 15 per cent.	7 9	do.
Total cost for spinning 6,748 lbs. of yarn ...	77 7	or 2·19 pies per lb. of yarn spun

An English mill, filled with mules	= 2·14 Pies.
Do. do. rings.....	= 2·15
An Indian mill, filled with mules.....	= 1·13
Do. do. rings.....	= 2·19

Let us demonstrate the matter in another form.

MULES *vs.* RINGS.

Supposing for instance two cotton spinners decide to each build a mill in Bombay, and each lays out Rs. 5,50,000. One is in favour of rings and the other is in favour of mules, and each build accordingly, the one, investing his money in mules at Rs. 28 per spindle, would get 20,000 spindles; the other, investing his money in rings, at Rs. 43 per spindle, would get 13,024 spindles. 20,000 spindles at 5·60 ounces per spindle will give 7,000 lbs. of yarn per day. 13,024 spindles at 6·75 ounces per spindle will give 5,500 lbs. of yarn per day, or in reality 29 per cent. more yarn in the same given time in favour of mules, for the same outlay of capital.

Again, the quality of the Indian cotton crops is so uncertain that this in itself is and must be a great drawback to ring spinning in this country. Altogether, it is my conviction that the cotton spinners and mill owners of Bombay are pursuing a most unwise course in adopting ring spinning in place of mule spinning. Surely in Oldham, where the conditions are far more favourable to rings than they are here, and when out of some 12,000,000 spindles there are only some 60,000 rings, and where the two methods of spinning have been thoroughly tried and tested, the ring spinning system would long ago have been generally adopted had it possessed any advantage, however small. I have already trespassed too much upon your valuable space, and as I may have occasion to address you again upon this subject, I am forced to leave minor but still important matters of detail for future notice. I have endeavoured to prove that as regards India the ring spinning frame is neither a practical nor a commercial success, and I venture to suggest a pause before sinking any more capital on it. I do not hesitate to predict that ere five years have passed away the bubble will have burst, and rings will be broken up and sold at the price of old iron.

HERBERT E. WALMSLEY.

P.S.—Spinning weft on the ring frame is altogether out of the question, and should on no account be even entertained, as the necessarily less twist put into weft yarns does not enable the threads to bear the strain of the traveller, and causes much breakage with great waste and diminished production. With respect to the ring frame bobbins, this is a very heavy and serious item in the monthly bill, where as the mule has no such bill to contend with.

SALE OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

THE extensive mills situated at Coorla, the property of the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, were again put up to sale on Saturday last by Messrs. Mherjee, Johnston and Co., auctioneers, at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors to the executors of the late Kessowjee Jadowjee, the largest creditor of the mills. The lands of the company, which were sold together with all its property, stock-in-trade, &c., are of freehold tenure, subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, and consist of four pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards. The mills contain about 93,776 spindles and 1,293 looms, and are said to be replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings, and accessories. The sale was held pursuant to a decree made by the High Court on the 23rd November 1886 in a suit brought against the company and its directors by Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, the holder of debentures of the company of the value of Rs. 6,90,000. The vendors were the trustees of an indenture of the 23rd November 1883, made between the company of the one part, and Kessowjee Jadowjee (since deceased) and Goculdas Madhowjee and Dorabjee Framjee Panday of the other part, for the purpose of securing 2,800 mortgage debentures of the value of Rs. 14,00,000, issued by the company, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum. Twice before were these mills, which have been stopped for some months past for want of remunerative work, brought to the auctioneers' hammer, but on both occasions the attempted sales fell through. The first sale was held by order of Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee on the 29th July 1886, when the bidding commenced with eight lakhs of rupees; but the property was bought in at Rs. 14,65,000 on the ground that the reserved bid was higher. The second sale was held on the 9th inst., and commenced with a bid of eight lakhs of rupees, but the property was bought in at Rs. 15,55,000 on the ground that the reserved bid fixed by the High Court was higher. Some intending purchasers enquired what the reserved bid was, saying they would bid freely if they knew the

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PROPOSED PROCEDURE RULES.

LONDON, FEB. 26.

In the House of Commons the discussion on the proposed Rules of Procedure was resumed last night.

Mr. Parnell brought forward an amendment to the effect that the debates of business Committees be exempted from closure, but the House, after a protracted debate, rejected the amendment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is returning to London from Cannes, and will hold a levée at St. James's Palace on March 2nd.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.

Riza Pasha, the Special Commissioner of the Porte, and M. Grecoff, one of the Bulgarian Delegates, will start for Sofia to-day.

M. M. Stoiloff and Kaltcheff, the Bulgarian Delegates, will remain here in order to carry out the negotiations with the Sublime Porte and the representatives of the Great Powers.

THE ILLNESS OF CARDINAL JACOBINI.

ROME, FEB. 25.

Cardinal Jacobini, the late Pontifical Secretary of State, is in a hopeless condition. His Eminence received to-day the last rites of the Church.

THE EMIN BEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 25.

Mr. Stanley, having definitely decided the Congo route for his expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, the party, accompanied by the Chief, sailed to-day in one of the vessels of the Castle Packet Company to the mouth of the River Congo.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Sir J. E. Gorst, replying to a question in the Commons, said Government had no intention of departing from their policy of constructing Railways in India either by Government or by Companies under a guarantee. Any proposal, however, to dispense with the guarantee would be favourably received. Sir J. Gorst added that Government had no intention at present of inviting offers for the construction of additional railways under guarantee.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, FEB. 26.

The Czar will not attend the birthday of the Emperor William on the 22nd March, because the Emperor Francis Joseph will not attend it. The Grand Duke Michael and the Archduke Rudolph will respectively represent their Imperial Majesties the Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph at the ceremonial.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 26.

The negotiations between Sir H. Drummond Wolff and the Porte in respect to Egypt will commence next week.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

RANGOON, FEB. 27.

Mr. Crosthwaite arrived here this morning Being Sunday, there was no official reception, but a number of officers and a few private citizens and ladies attended at the wharf.

Sir C. Bernard leaves for Calcutta by the next mail.

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, in connection with the fire scare which prevails. It was neither large nor influential, partly because of mismanagement, and partly because the alarm is subsiding. Resolutions condemning the police were passed.

Negotiations with Wuntho Tsawbwa have altogether failed. He absolutely refuses to accept our peaceful overtures, and has sent defiant messages. His territory will therefore now be fully occupied, and active operations commenced against the Tsawbwa, who has approached Wuntho from his retreat in the hills.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

Mr. Berks, Deputy Commissioner, Bassein, with the military police, yesterday attacked a party of dacoits, consisting of five men and two women, at Linwingye, five miles from Bassein. Three were killed, including the leader; the remainder of the gang were wounded and captured. This band, which has been giving much trouble lately, fought desperately. Police Inspector Beale was severely wounded in the back and head with a dah; the havildar received a gunshot wound in the arm.

CONSECRATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY AND THE BISHOP OF PATNA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 27.

Their Graces the Archbishop of Bombay and the Bishop of Patna were consecrated by the Papal Delegate, Monsignor Agliardi, at the Cathedral here this morning.

The ceremony throughout was of a very impressive character. The Apostolic Mandate having been read, the Bishops took the oath, pledging themselves to be obedient "to blessed Peter the Apostle, to the Holy Roman Church and to our supreme Lord, Pope Pius IX. and his lawful Successors."

The candidates then underwent an examination on various questions of faith, after which they were dressed with the sacred vestments, and prostrated themselves before the altar, the Delegate and all the Bishops and Priests at the same time kneeling and Singing the Litany of the Saints; and whilst the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was being sung, Monsignor Agliardi anointed the heads and hands of the Bishops with the holy chrism and blessed the pastoral staffs and the rings, before placing the latter on the fingers of the Bishops, and finally received from the consecrated the kiss of peace.

After the offertory, the Bishops came from their chapel, whither they had gone to be cleansed of the anointings, and, kneeling before Monsignor Agliardi, presented him with two lighted candles each, two loaves of bread and two vases full of wine, then kissing the consecrator's hand, received Communion. This was followed by blessing the mitres and gloves, which were placed on the heads and hands of the Bishops, who, having passed down the aisle and returned, solemnly blessed the people from the middle of the altar.

The ceremony concluded by each Bishop chanting "Ad multos annos," and by the Delegate giving the consecrated and the assistants the kiss of peace

NEXT SEASON'S MILITARY RELIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The Military reliefs for next season are now before the Government. The chief feature is the movement of several batteries consequent on the arrival from England of the extra batteries sanctioned in connection with the augmentation scheme.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin pay a flying visit to Darjeeling from the 16th to the 22nd March. Lady Dufferin then proceeds to Dehra, where the Viceroy joins her after visiting Darbhunga.

INVESTITURE BY SIR RIVERS THOMPSON.

Sir Rivers Thompson left last night for Dacca to invest Sir Abdul Gunny with the K.C.S.I. He returns on Wednesday.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., is appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army, *vice* Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

The following promotions are made subject to her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army:—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Henry Ewart, Bengal S. C.; Lieutenant Colonel William Ewbank Chambers, Bengal S. C.; Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Beddy, Bengal S. S.; Lieutenant Colonel William Octavius Foord, Madras S. C.

Colonel R. G. Rogers, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is granted furlough for two years. Colonel J. G. Forbes, R. E., Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, for 245 days; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Forbes, Commissioner, North-Western Provinces, for one year and 202 days; Colonel G. R. Hennessey, C. B., 15th Bengal Infantry, for one year; Colonel G. A. Way, 7th Bengal Infantry, for 202 days; Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, the Corps of Guides, for one year; Col. E. Beddy, 29th Bengal Infantry, for 243 days; Major and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Coor, 14th Bengal Infantry, four one year.

The following officers are granted an extension of furlough:—Captain W. F. Montresor, for six months; Lieutenant Dobbie, Beng. S.C., till the 30th June; Lieutenant R. C. Broome, for six months; Surgeon G. Jameson, for 183 days.

DEATH OF DR. ANANDIBAI JOSHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 27.

Doctor Anandibai Joshi died at her residence at Shanwar Peth this morning. A large gathering of relations, and friends attended the funeral. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved husband. She has been ailing ever since her return from America. The cause of death is fever and general debility.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 27.

The Prince of Arcot is dangerously ill with paralysis.

THE JUBILEE FUND.

The Madras Central Committee's Jubilee Fund amounts to Rs. 1,25,775.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 11th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 25.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 24.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Malacca left here to-day.

COLOMBO, FEB. 27.

Mail-steamers Bengal, from Australia and Ravena from Calcutta, arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	69,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	6,000	"
" " " Imports of Cotton ...	129,000	"
" " " Surats ...	5,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	960,000	"
" " Surats.....	54,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London ...	10,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅛
4½ per cent. "	72⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	101⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
Bar Silver	46-7-16
Chartered Bank Shares.....	£23-10
Do. Mercantile.....	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai	£54

Arrivals.—Waverley, Manilla, Sorrentoand Hajeen.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady Reay entertained the Assistant Secretaries and the Superintendents of the several departments of the Secretariat at dinner at Government House, Malabar Point, on Saturday evening. Among those who partook of their Excellencies' hospitality were Messrs. Kohiyar, Macdonald, and Spencer, Assistant Secretaries; and Messrs. Waller, Leeds, King, Framroz, Fielding and other Superintendents. The Hindu Superintendents were received after dinner.

A CURIOUS case of legal obligation in connection with the question of remarriage of Hindu widows is likely to come before the Bombay Court of Small Causes. The circumstances of the case are that a few years ago a young widow, named Mankore, of the Bania caste, was remarried, under the guardianship of Mr. Madhavdas Rugunathdas of Bombay, to Mr. Bavanji Gordhan, and that she proceeded to the village of Kundla in Kathiawad. She had received by her former marriage a certain sum of money, the interest of which was regularly paid to her annually by the trustees whom she had nominated herself for the due administration of the fund. The trustees have, however, discontinued the payment of interest on the ground that she had become disentitled to the benefit of the trust by reason of her remarriage in contravention of Hindu law and usage. It will be interesting to know the result of this law-suit, keeping in view an enactment of the Supreme Legislature, whereby, we believe, all disabilities arising out of remarriage among Hindus as regards inheritance, &c., have been removed.

IN our issue of Friday the 25th, the death of Khan Bahadur Saleh Hindi, C.I.E., was announced from information received by telegraph. The deceased was a man of note in Kattywar. He commenced life as a soldier in the Junagadh army, but by reason of his bravery combined with rare ability he was advanced to the position of Dewan in the State, and the bestowal of a C. I.E. was an appropriate recognition of his services. He took the initiative in all principal reforms in the State government, in the Police, the Municipality, Public Works, and even in the Judicial and Revenue departments.

MR. CHARLES ELLIOTT goes on six months' leave to England by the mail of March 18th.

IT has been ruled that members of the North-West Legislative Council take rank with Members of the Bengal Council.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD has been formally gazetted to a year's furlough from March 1st; Mr. Crosthwaite is notified as officiating for him.

MR. CROSTHWAITE will take over charge in Burma from Sir Charles Bernard about 5th March, and the latter probably will reach Calcutta about the 15th March.

IT is said that, on Mr. Crosthwaite's assumption of the office of Chief Commissioner of Burma, the pay of the appointment will be increased.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has left Allahabad on a short visit to the south of the Banda District, from which he will shortly return.

NEWS has been received of the death of Colonel G. C. DePree, Surveyor-General of India, at Jersey. Colonel Thuillier will naturally be confirmed in the appointment.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, after completing his journey through Manchuria, left China for San Francisco at the end of January.

THE Budget this year, requiring no fresh taxation, will take the form of a minute by Sir Auckland Colvin, and will probably be issued on the 25th of March.

IT has been arranged that Sir Alfred Lyall will continue in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces until the 15th of November next, when Sir Auckland Colvin will relieve him.

COLONEL SIR W. G. DAVIES has arrived at Calcutta to take part in the Committee work on the Punjab Land Bills. April 1st is now fixed as the date on which the Legislative Council will meet at Delhi to dispose finally of those Bills.

IT has been decided to abandon the Kyan-Nhyat-Sagadoung route to the Burma Ruby Mines, a much easier route having been found more to the south from Kyetpyin.

THE action of the dacoits in the Wuntho district is giving rise to much trouble, if not anxiety, to Government, and it will be impossible to weaken the garrison on the Tammu and Kendat side as was originally intended. Indeed, it is considered to be not improbable that an additional regiment or two of native infantry will be sent to Upper Burma, as the relief of the troops was framed in the belief that Wuntho would not have to be garrisoned.

As the 2,000 sepoys required for the Burma Police are not forthcoming in the shape of volunteers from the regiments serving in Burma, volunteering will be thrown open to the native army in India generally. The police battalions, being raised for Burma in the Punjab and Bombay, are nearly complete. Those in the North-West have not filled at all.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has arrived in Bombay from Calcutta. From Bombay his Excellency goes direct to Umballa; and the further stages of the tour are Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, Nowshera, and Quetta, where he will arrive on the 27th March. From Quetta Sir Frederick Roberts visits various places in the Peshin Valley, and returns to India by way of the Harnai, reaching Sibi by the 9th of March. Thence his Excellency goes to Multan, Lahore, Ferozepur, Ludhiana, and again to Umballa. On the way through the hills to Simla Sir Frederick visits Kasauli, the Lawrence Asylum at Sonawar, Subathu, and Dagshai, and finally reaches Simla on the 23rd of April. The tour thus extends over two months.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, who has been accompanied to Bombay by only Captains Hume and Rawlinson, will be joined at Umballa for the tour on the frontier by Colonel Pole-Carew, General Ellis, General Chapman or Colonel Gatacre, and Major Nicholson.

THE want of tact shown by the income-tax collectors in Calcutta is giving rise to a good deal of unpleasant feeling. The Collectorate recently created some sensation by issuing a warrant for non-payment of income-tax on a gentleman who, as it was subsequently ascertained, had already paid the tax. The Lieutenant-Governor has now passed orders on the case. His Honour holds that the gentleman in question had a just cause of grievance against the collector, and is of opinion that the collector should have apologised to him for what had occurred. As Mr. Daniell has been put to some expense over the affair, Sir Rivers Thompson directs that the money spent by him in connection with the case should be refunded.

COMPLAINTS are already made in Calcutta that the prisoners released on Jubilee day are returning to their evil ways. Some indeed started picking pockets almost on the spot, and were soon safe back again in jail. Others allowed the decent interval of 48 hours to elapse before re-engaging the attention of the police. In the North-West Provinces, too, an attempted burglary in the vicinity of the Nynee Jail is attributed to some of the released prisoners who remained to haunt the scene of their late captivity. Other cases of theft are occurring in Allahabad; and the authorities will soon be in a position to say how many of the released prisoners are really incapable of upright life and unworthy of clemency.

A GOOD deal of work was got through at Thursday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Scoble's Small Cause Court Bill, by which Courts of Small Causes will be put under the administration of District Judges, subject to revision by the High Court, in order to bring them more into line with Civil Courts generally, was passed into law; the Bill to amend the Courts of Lower Burma was referred to a select committee; and a select committee reported their amendments on the Bill relating to native passenger ships. Sir Theodore Hope introduced a Bill for regulating traffic on the Sind-Peshin Railway, the object being to give the Government more complete control of the line should their military necessities render it desirable. Standing orders were suspended to pass the Bill through at a sitting.

ACCORDING to the wording of a Madras correspondent's telegram, it would seem that the entire efforts of the Finance Committee in the Southern Presidency have resulted in shearing two hundred rupees from the salary of a Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Scharlieb's acting appointment brings him Rs. 1,200 and his substantive one used to be Rs. 1,000 a month. As a result, this is not very imperial or impressive. Mr. Scharlieb is in the proud position of the platelayer who had both his feet cut off by an express. He suffered considerably; but there was consolation in the fact, often repeated to his comrades:—"It was the Flying Scotchman as did it."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following was the Parade state on Saturday:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company.	...	1	1	...	3	2	18	25
B "	...	1	2	...	1	2	10	16
C "	...	...	1	...	2	...	13	16
D "	...	1	2	4	5	...	30	42
E "	...	1	1	1	...	1	24	28
F "	...	1	...	...	3	...	15	19
I "	...	...	1	...	4	2	30	37
K Cadets.	...	...	...	...	2	...	33	35
M Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
N Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staff & Band.	1	...	...	1	...	...	26	28
Army Staff...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total ...	1	6	8	7	21	7	224	274

The following officers were present:—Lieutenant-Colonel Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Capt. and Adjt. H. S. B. Hodgkinson, Capts. R. S. Brown, E. R. Freeborn, G. W. Roughton, J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, Lieutenants F. Place, W. Jefferies, T. M. English, T. A. Savage, T. J. Bennett, F. C. Brewin, F. W. English, and J. P. Cornforth.

THE JUBILEE.

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

THE FESTIVITIES AT JAMNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, FEB. 18.

As the first of a series of ceremonials and pageants his Highness the Jam Saheb convened a Durbar on February 16. Between the hours of 8 and 9 the premises and vicinity of the Durbargadh were full of life and bustle. The police had at first some little difficulty in preserving order; people had possessed themselves of every available window, baloony, terrace and verandah, overlooking the Durbar courtyard and the approaches to the ancient edifice, eagerly awaiting the arrival of his Highness the Jam, and killing time by commenting upon the bearing, dress, and general equipment of the passers by. From the open space in front of the Durbargadh to the staircase leading up to the Durbar hall, the road was lined by the troops and armed police of the State, some of the Arabs and Makranis forming part of them, attracting much attention by their grotesque appearance and curious antique arms all round in the courtyard before the Durbar hall, as well as on both sides of the road leading to the principle entrance, and outside there was a profusion of flags, streamers and bannerets and numerous mottoes in English and Gusarati in gold letters, indicative of the great loyalty that this State bears to the Imperial throne, the one over the principal arched gate of the Durbar being "Long Live Queen Victoria Empress of India." The entrance to the corridor, containing the staircase to the Durbar hall, was guarded by his Highness's Mall Paltan, or company of athletes, bearing huge silver clubs on their shoulders and the device of the Jam's dynasty in gold.

Precisely at 9 o'clock Mr. P. S. V. FitsGerald, Assistant Political Agent in charge of Halar, drove up, escorted by his Highness's bodyguard and a deputation consisting of the Devan Saheb and Sirdar Bhansingji, which had gone previously to request his attendance. The Jam Saheb received him at the entrance, and as they entered the Durbar hall together, his Highness's regiment presented arms and the band played "God Save the Queen."

A single diamond necklace, wristlets of the same precious stones, and the Star of India, worn upon the breast, were his Highness's only attempts at personal adornments.

In Mr. FitsGerald, who sat on his Highness's right, many recognized an old friend they were glad to welcome back after an absence of more than six years; while on his Highness's left, sat the young prince Jaswantsingji, who takes very remarkably after his father, and whose active figure and whose intelligent face augur well for the future ruler of the State. Then there were present in the Durbar, all the Sirdars and nobility of the State. Mr., Mrs and Miss McLelland, Miss Belcher, Mr. Maganlal, the Devan, and other State officials, the principal Government educational officers, the staff of the Assistant Political Agent and the Vakeels of the Halar States, the principal bankers and merchants of Jamnagar, Mr. Dhurumsey Sunderji Mulji and other leading shethias of Bombay.

The Devan, Mr. Maganlal, read an address in behalf of the Jam, in the course of which he said:—

The reign of her Majesty the Empress Victoria has been an eventful and glorious one to all her subjects throughout the world and the benefits that have accrued to the Chiefs, talukdars and people of Kathiawar in particular during her brilliant reign are too manifold to be enumerated. The peaceful era of this province dates from Colonel Walker's settlement in A. D. 1807. Internal discussions and warfare have ceased from that time, and since that date the Chiefs and talukdars live at peace, rule their respective territories in security, and no Chief need any longer fear the slightest encroachment either on his rights or territorial possessions from another, however powerful. In order to commemorate the Jubilee year of her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, I and my brother Chiefs of Kathiawar have resolved to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting in Rajkot, a public hall to contain a museum, where all the products of this province will be collected and preserved. This plan has been approved by our Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, her Most Gracious Majesty's representative in this province. Here in Jamnagar, I have also determined to connect the name of her Majesty with the bridge I am building across the Rangmati-Nagmati river at Jamnagar, the corner-stone of which I lay to-morrow morning and which will be named "The Victoria Bridge." Further, during the course of to-morrow, I will ask you, Mr. Fitzgerald, to declare open the new building for the girls' school which I am going to style "The Victoria Jubilee School," wherein you will also take the trouble to distribute prizes to the girls of the two female schools in this city. With a view to make the Jubilee year of her Majesty an everlasting remembrance in my territory, I have determined to reduce and abolish the undermentioned fees and taxes from this day:—(1) To reduce the fees charged for opening a new window and a doorway in a building to one-half of the present rate; (2) To do away with the monopoly on the sale of Ghanas in the towns and port of Salaya; and (3) To abolish the tax on Kola and on Garmar in Khambhatia. I have issued orders to release 8 per cent. of the prisoners in the Navanagar Jail, selecting such convicts as have behaved well since their admission and such particular cases as seemed to me deserving of commiseration. All the children of the different schools in the town will be given a treat of sweetmeats, and a feast will be given to the entire poor population of Jamnagar. To-day and to-morrow will be observed as public holidays and will be enjoyed as Divali holidays with feasts and illuminations. A fair will be held in the afternoon on the bank of the river. Each of my district and sub-divisional officers will hold a Kacheri to-day at the seat of his head-quarters, inviting the leading members of each community to take part with him in the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee, wherein, after mentioning to the assembled public the object of their meeting, they will all unite in praying the Almighty to prolong the benevolent reign of her Majesty and to grant her long life and prosperity. Towards evening there will also be illuminations. With a desire that no subject of mine should remain without taking part in the celebration of this joyful occasion, I have issued instructions that the Patel of each and every village should assemble to-day all the inhabitants of the village at the Chora, and they should all offer prayers for a long life of unimpaired health to her Most Gracious Majesty and amuse themselves by best of Dhols and blowing Sharnais and singing songs.

A Gujerati translation of the address was then read by Mr. Kalyanrai, the Sessions Judge, for the benefit of those who did not know English. Mr. FitzGerald then delivered the following felicitous reply:—Your Highness's long reign has been one continuous record of unswerving loyalty to the British Crown and, knowing, as I do, the feelings of personal devotion to her Majesty which have always animated your Highness, I can understand the real pleasure which you feel in celebrating the fiftieth year of her reign, a reign which has been fraught with such vast consequences and lasting benefits to yourself and to your people. Fifty years ago your Highness's dominions were an almost unknown part of the world. To-day you are within two days' reach of Bombay, while the telegraph line, which your Highness has recently guaranteed, places you in direct and rapid communication with the great centres of civilisation. During these fifty years the territory, over which you rule, has, under the fostering care of her Majesty's Government, made the most marvellous strides in wealth and prosperity, and I trust that the day is not far distant when a railway, traversing the northern and western districts of Kathiawar, shall connect the farthest limits of your Highness's territories with the main arteries of Indian trade and commerce, and confer on your Highness's subjects the benefits which are already enjoyed by the people of eastern Kathiawar. It will give me great pleasure to convey, as your Highness has requested, the loyal expressions that we have just heard, to the Political Agent for transmission, through Government, to her Most Gracious Majesty. That your Highness appreciates in so loyal and grateful a spirit the immunity from external aggression and the many other blessings which you and your people have derived from her long and peaceful rule, and to which you have referred in your address, must be a source of sincere gratification to her Majesty, and I am sure that she will hear with much pleasure of the spontaneous and loyal manner in which your Highness and all classes of your subjects have combined to commemorate the Jubilee year of her reign. I am deputed by the Political Agent to hand to your Highness this "Kharita" from his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and I trust, that before I sit down, I may be permitted to express the hope that your Highness has still before you many years of a useful life. Your Highness's deservedly high reputation for justness and your charitable and kindly disposition have won for you the love of your people and the respect of all classes in Kathiawar, and I hope that, by the mercy of the Almighty, you may be spared till that time when fifteen years hence your people may celebrate your Jubilee and that it may be my good fortune to be one of your many old friends who shall gather round you in this hall to congratulate you on that occasion.

Mr. Umiashankar Shirestedar to the Assistant Political Agent, Halar, then translated Mr. FitsGerald's reply into Guzerati. And the Durbar was brought to a close by the distribution of garlands of flowers, attar and pan-supari which were handed to Mr. Fitzgerald and the European part of the assembly by his Highness personally and to the rest by the Durbar officers.

The Durbar broke up at about 10 o'clock, having lasted nearly an hour, and immediately an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired from the Kotha and Lakhota forts, the State band again playing the National Anthem. The rest of the day was spent in rejoicings, processions, sports, children's fetes, &c., forming the programme.

On the 17th instant the corner-stone of a bridge, spanning the Rangmati-Nagmati river, was placed in position by his Highness the Jam, in the presence of the Assistant Political Agent, Mr. FitsGerald. It was named "The Victoria Bridge" in commemoration of the Jubilee year of the reign of the Queen-Empress. A pavilion was erected near the site of the previous day's fair. A guard of honour and the State band were kept in attendance at the entrance and inside the pavilion which was decorated with appropriate mottoes, seats were provided for about 150 persons. At 8 o'clock Mr. FitsGerald arrived and was received at the entrance to the shamiana by the Jam Saheb with the usual honours. After the assembly had taken their seats Mr. Maganlal, the Devan, read an address on his Highness's behalf, in which he said:—The increasing prosperity of Kathiawar and the large export and import trade that is now being carried on, render it necessary that every facility should be afforded to such traffic. The past difficulties of a journey in Kathiawar, arising from the badness of the roads, have been to a great extent removed by the construction of main and trunk roads which are also permanently kept in repair. It is characteristic of most rivers in this province to become suddenly inundated causing occasionally great loss of property and jeopardising life even in some instances. The journey across the beds of rivers becomes very difficult, communication is interrupted, and traffic is almost at a stand-still. A bridge across the river just at the gates of my capital has been a desideratum long felt and I have resolved to supply it. I commenced the bridge in the Jubilee year of her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and I lay the corner-stone to-day in commemoration of the Jubilee year, attaching to it the name of her Imperial Majesty and naming it "The Victoria Bridge."

Mr. Fits Gerald then addressed the assembly saying:—

I regard this bridge as quite one of the most important works that has been taken in hand by your Highness's administration during the last few years. The system of trunk roads inaugurated by the Honourable Mr. Peile and all but completed within the period of his office as Political Agent, while it connected your Highness's port of Jodia with the Agency head-quarters at Rajkot, left a terribly rough track of 24 miles between this your Highness's capital and the junction with the trunk road at Dhrole, the prospect of facing which in days gone by, I am afraid, deterred not a few from visiting Jamnagar. There was a made road nominally, but it was worse than the country tracks, and it was quite unbridged. The Dhrole section of the road still remains to be completed, and I trust may be undertaken before long, but, meanwhile, I may congratulate your Highness on the great improvement that has already been effected and on the commencement of this bridge which, under the skilled supervision of your Highness's engineer, Mr. McClelland, will I have no doubt now rapidly advance to completion. Your Highness is also to be congratulated in having for your Dewan Mr Maganlal Bapubhai. The material improvement of a State of course depends on the will of the Chief to whom everything owes its inception, but much also depends on the Dewan, and credit is due to Mr Maganlal for his administration of your Highness's finances which has made the funds required for these numerous works available. With two such officers, as Mr. McClelland and Mr. Maganlal to assist you, the future rapid advancement of the Jamnagar State should be assured, and I hope that it may long be your Highness's good fortune to retain their services.

The stone was then placed in position. In the afternoon a grand feast was given to the pauper population of the town and to any one who chose to come from villages however distant. Upwards of 20,000 people were fed. Towards evening the ceremony of opening the newly built house for the girls' school No. 1 was performed by Mr. FitsGerald, in the presence of his Highness the Jam. Mr. Maganlal, addressing the assembly in behalf of the Jam, said:—

The principal girls' school in my capital having been inconveniently housed, I was very anxious to supply a building that should be sufficiently neat and commodious, and one that might conduce to the comfort and development of the young and growing girls studying in it. With this object I asked Sir James Fergusson, the late popular Governor of Bombay, to lay the foundation-stone of this building on the 17th November 1884, the building is now completed, and as the foundation of the building was laid by a representative of the British Government I am very anxious that it should be declared open by you, Mr. FitsGerald, the Assistant Political Agent in charge of our Prant. I am glad that I have again to express my warm acknowledgments of the services of Mr. McClelland in connection with this building, as Mr. McClelland has taken great trouble in providing for the comfort of the little girls studying in this school by building this house with special care, so Mrs. McClelland with the most benevolent of dispositions has devoted and still devotes much of her valuable time and attention to their mental improvement, and it is owing to her kind efforts particularly that we have now in Jamnagar some of the best girls' schools in the Northern Division in numbers and efficiency. Mr. FitsGerald, in declaring the school to be open, said:—The advancement that there has been in female education in this State during the last few years has been both marked and creditable to your Highness's administration, and I am glad to think that it is in no small measure due to the kindly interest and benevolent attention which Mrs. McClelland has bestowed on the subject. Your Highness has actuated by that spirit of loyalty and devotion to her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress, for which you have always been so distinguished, resolved to call this school "The Victoria Jubilee School," and I am sure that you could have selected no way of perpetuating her august memory and commemorating the Jubilee year of her reign which could be more gratifying to her Majesty, for the interest she takes in all measures affecting the well-being and advancement of women throughout her Empire is well known to all her subjects, and has been most particularly evidenced lately by the active interest her Majesty has taken in the movements for providing medical aid for women throughout her Indian Empire. Your Highness will do well to bear in mind how much her Majesty has the last named movement at heart, and I trust that the time is not far distant when your Highness shall evince the interest that you take in it by placing the skilled services of one of their own sex within the reach of the women of your State.

Afterwards a chorus of bright young girls sang a Guzerati song composed in honour of the occasion, and Mr. FitzGerald distributed the prizes, after which accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McClelland, he proceeded to the other girls' school and distributed the prizes there also. Sweetmeats were distributed to the girls of both schools by the State officials.

In the evening his Highness the Jam again entertained his European guests at the Lal Bungalow. There was another display of fireworks and the city was illuminated again. Clemency was shown to twelve prisoners, nine men and three women who were released in honour of this auspicious occasion, and so ended a celebration that will never be forgotten in Jamnagar.

QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, FEB. 20.

WITH a view to make the proper arrangements for the Jubilee day, the 16th inst., our popular magistrate, Rao Bahadoor Pundit Sooraj Kole, presided at a meeting held on the 8th inst., at which were present many Parsee, Hindoo, and Mahomedan merchants, as well as several Barohi Pathan Sirdars. A committee for making the best arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee was appointed on the motion of Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel. A subscription list was also circulated. Although we have no Municipal committee here, Pundit Sooraj Kole agreed to give from the Municipal fund Rs. 500 for fireworks and Rs. 500 for illuminations. Another meeting was held the same day at the Parsee fire-temple here, under the presidency of Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel, when resolutions were passed to perform a grand thanksgiving service, and to illuminate the premises in honour of the Jubilee. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Bhikajee Eduljee Vacha and Hormusjee Pestonjee Talatee was appointed to make the arrangements for giving a dinner to all Parsees on Jubilee night. On the 14th inst., the president sent, through the Political Agent, the following telegram for the Queen-Empress:—

"We, the Parsee community of Quetta, desire on this occasion of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty's reign to present our loyal and hearty congratulations, at the foot of the throne, in thankfulness for the many benefits we have derived under her Majesty's rule, on the frontier of Beloochistan, and we pray that our Queen-Empress may be spared to reign over us for many long years.—Dated Quetta, 14th February, 1887. Burjorji Dorabji Patel, President, Parsee community."

On the 15th instant, under the presidency of Pandit Sooraj Kole, another general meeting was held to appoint a committee for the preparation of an address to the Queen-Empress, which was to be forwarded to its destination through the Political Agent.

On the morning of the 16th instant, the Parsees met at their fire-temple and performed a thanksgiving ceremony, praying for the welfare of her Majesty. At 10 a.m., a grand parade of the troops was held, and large crowds of people were present to see the *tamasha*. At noon, a durbar was held, when the address was handed over to the Political Agent. Many Barohi Pathan Sirdars, clad in brocade and velvet and satin dresses, were present at the durbar, and took a warm interest in the proceedings as though they were her Majesty's Indian subjects. The day was passed in different sorts of amusements in the camp limits, and at night large masses of people were walking about to view the illuminations. The Parsees took, as they do everywhere, a leading part in all the arrangements and preparations for a fitting celebration of the Jubilee. With the support of their leader, Mr. Mahomedali Alibhai, the Borahs have put forth their best exertions to make the illuminations effective. The fireworks were let off at the Club-house at 9 p.m. and proved successful. Notwithstanding all the inclemencies of the skies and the weather, Quetta made a very good show on Jubilee day. The streets had put on a gala appearance, and all the residents seemed to be engrossed in celebrating a grand national festival. The illuminations at the Electric Telegraph office and the Parsee fire-temple attracted general notice. Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel's dinner to the Parsees at the fire-temple was a successful affair; and the band of the Beloochi Regiment played a selection of music during the evening. Refreshments were provided in the compound for European ladies and gentlemen, and pan supari and rose-water for the native guests. Several military officers and their ladies were also present. The most notable feature of the celebration was that the poor and wild Pathans of the mountains took a part in it, by lighting bon-fires in thirty or different hill-tops. Great credit is due to Mr. Barnes, the Political Agent, Mr. Eagle, Treasury Officer and Cantonment Magistrate, and Pandit Sooraj Kole, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate, for the great trouble they took in the preservation of order and harmony during the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee.

THE BENI-ISRAELITES AND THE JUBILEE.

The following form of thanksgiving has been used in all Beni-Israel Synagogues in Bombay and at stations:—

"Lord of the Universe! Thou hast the power and might to elevate and strengthen all; by Thy command kings wield their sceptre; and from Thee they receive their right and authority to govern nations uprightly. We thank Thee and praise Thy glorious Name this day, as Thou in Thy good pleasure prolonged the days of the life of our Lady Empress Victoria, of exalted glory, to this the fiftieth year, the Jubilee of her reign, to rule over us with grace and mercy. Our Father in Heaven! still greater is Thy loving kindness towards us, as Thou caused her to proclaim liberty to all the inhabitants of the countries of her dominion, even to Thy people Israel, who find shelter and dwell safely under the shadow of her wings; to grant us perfect freedom; and to give us every privilege, even to observe all the Commandments of Thy Holy Law. Most High God! look down from Thy holy habitation, and bless, protect and assist our Empress Victoria of exalted glory. Order blessing upon her from heaven above, prolong her days in happiness, and her years in pleasure; renew her youth as the eagle's, and shelter her in her old age; keep her as the apple of the eye, and order

the standard of admission to the Medical College from Matriculation to Previous examination. The remaining four were letters addressed to the Registrar with regard to placing the same before the Syndicate for their consideration. In the first it was requested that the reporters of the newspapers be allowed to report the proceedings of the Senate; in the second, that the University Library be opened for the use of the graduates and under-graduates; in the third that a tabular list of the marks obtained by every candidate in the various University examinations be published in the "Government Gazette" and in the fourth, that those who may have kept the requisite number of terms at an Art's College be allowed to appear in the Previous and First B.A. examinations the same year. The petition to H. E. the Governor was against the withdrawal of Government management from the Surat High School. During the year under report, all our attempts have been unsuccessful—of the last letter to the Registrar about permitting students who may have kept the necessary terms to appear in the Previous and 1st B. A. examinations, and of the petition to H. E. the Governor about the Surat High School, we have received no reply as yet. At the suggestion of the Association the University authorities have opened the University Library for the use of the graduates and under-graduates, and decided to admit reporters of the press to the meetings of the Senate. The Syndicate have also accepted the principle suggested by the Association, and have notified that in future a statement of marks shall be given to those candidates who may apply for the same on payment of a nominal fee. The managing committee held nine meetings during the year for the disposal of business. The questions of the Scholarie scholarships and the encouragement of the Vernacular will be placed before you at an early date. As you are aware, a silver cup was presented in the name of the Association to the winner in a walking match held in the early part of this month under the auspices of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution. We have at present on our books nearly three hundred members. The whole press—European and native—deserves our best thanks for the cordial support they have given from time to time to our efforts. (Cheers.) With this short report, your committee beg to request you to appoint a fresh committee for the next year. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. A. B. Patel, seconded by Mr. Bomboi, it was resolved that the report of the Association for the past year be adopted.

Mr. S. T. Bhandare proposed the appointment of a new committee and officers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Jehangir B. Marshan, president; Messrs. E. R. Khote and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, vice-presidents; Messrs. M. H. Nazar and P. D. Patel, honorary secretaries; Mr. M. L. Shroff, treasurer; Messrs. G. D. Dave and M. Pathare, auditors; and fourteen gentlemen on the committee. Mr. Bhandare said the majority of the officers proposed by him belonged to the outgoing committee. As to the president, he need hardly say a word in praise of him: he was known to them by his work, as he had been the life and soul of the Association. (Cheers.) Mr. Bhandare was glad to see new blood infused into the committee. There were some other points to which he need not refer after the lucid account given by the president of the work done. They were glad to welcome in the Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee their guide, philosopher, and friend. It was said that they had got but small mercies, for which they should feel thankful, but they could not have got even such small mercies but for the action of the Association. (Cheers.) As the University and other authorities saw that the Association were working earnestly and conscientiously, they would be more considerate in dealing with their representations and requisitions. (Applause.)

The proposition was seconded by Mr. J. S. Sangvi and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the proprietors of the Fort High School for lending the use of their premises was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. H. F. Lord proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for his energy, independence and ability, and for the deep interest he took in the welfare, progress, and increased usefulness of the association. The motion was carried by acclamation.

The chairman acknowledged thanks.

The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, who, on rising was received with cheers, said he came there more for the purpose of listening than of advising; but as the president and Mr. Bhandare had been good enough to say kind words regarding him, he must say something. (Cheers.) He thanked them for inviting him to the meeting, because he always took a deep interest in everything connected with the rising young class who were the hope and promise of India, the graduates and under-graduates, upon whom the future of the country in a great measure depended. (Applause.) The work done by the Association during the past year, as appeared from their report, was satisfactory and encouraging; and if they went on in the same quiet and careful manner under the guidance of their cautious and very careful president (cheers), Mr. Dadabhai had no doubt they would do good to themselves and to their country. Their chief object was education in all its various aspects; and in the prosecution of that object it was for them to make their wants and wishes known to the University authorities in a becoming manner, which would secure attention to all their reasonable representations. (Applause.) But it was necessary for the graduates and under-graduates, after leaving College and after obtaining their degrees, to prosecute their studies in some systematic way. That was one object which they should always have at heart; and in keeping that object always before their minds, they should strive to move, onward in their studies and their education moral, political, and social; and thereby make themselves more and more useful both to the public and to the cause of education. It had been Mr. Dadabhai's constant desire that all the educational power that was increasing and growing every day should be turned to good account. At present it was being wasted a great deal. If associations like this were formed, they would be very useful in a variety of ways, devoting themselves fully, according to the idiosyncrasies of each, to different subjects of social, moral, and political importance, and thus advance the general welfare of the people. (Applause.) The undergraduates and graduates could alone help in these matters, and upon them rested responsibilities, to which, Mr. Dadabhai hoped, they would gradually prove themselves equal. He was glad to find that this Association was working earnestly and doing a certain amount of good. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

At Shanghai, on Jan. 20, Sir R. T. Rennie, Chief Justice, delivered judgment as follows, in the case of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited (in liquidation) vs. Benjamin David Benjamin:—

This is a suit brought to recover the sum of Tls. 10,000,74, the equivalent of a certain sum in Rupees, directed to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiffs, under a judgment of the High Court of Bombay, pronounced on the 7th day of December, 1880. There is an alternative claim in the petition which is, by agreement of Council, to stand over until I have decided whether the judgment of the Bombay Court is binding upon the defendant or not. The facts of the case, so far as I have at present to deal with them, are clear enough, and may shortly be stated as follows:—The plaintiff Company was a Company of that registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act 1862, with its head office in London. Sometime in the year 1864, the defendant, a native of Bagdad but then resident in Bombay, signed, as it would seem at Bombay, the memorandum of Association of the Company as a subscriber for some 200 shares. In 1866 the Company was ordered to be wound up, and in 1871 a Balance Order of the High Court of Chancery was made whereby the defendant, amongst other contributories of the Company, was ordered to pay the sum of £1600 to the Official Liquidators of the Company. In 1867 the defendant left Bombay and came to China, where he has since remained, with the exception of a visit he made to Europe, going thence via the United States of America and returning via India, concerning which no question appears to arise. In 1876 a suit was instituted in Bombay by the Liquidators against the defendant in respect to the calls due under the Balance Order, and in that suit the defendant was described as being "at present an assistant in the office of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., Calcutta." The summons of plaintiff was sent to the defendant by post, addressed to him at Canton, and was unquestionably received by him in due time at Shanghai or elsewhere in China. Judgment in the suit, the defendant not appearing, was given against him by the High Court of Bombay in 1880, and is the judgment now sued upon. By the pleadings, and in the course of the hearing, many points were raised in support of the defendant's contention that he is not bound by the judgment. It was suggested that the judgment itself and the Judge's notes of the hearing were not sufficiently proved. It was urged that the misdescription of the defendant in the pleadings had misled the Court, that the defendant had no, or at any rate, not sufficient notice of the proceedings, and generally that the High Court of Bombay had no jurisdiction over the defendant. I am, however, satisfied that the judgment and the Judge's notes were sufficiently proved, that the defendant, whether misdescribed or not, clearly had sufficient notice of the proceedings, and is seems to be wholly immaterial whether the defendant was or was not a British subject at the time when he was resident in Bombay. I consequently think that the only question which entails any difficulty in the case is whether the High Court of Bombay had or had not jurisdiction in the matter. There cannot be any doubt that according to English law, a defendant who is sued upon a foreign or colonial judgment is entitled to prove, if he can, that the Court pronouncing that judgment acted without jurisdiction, and that if he succeed in giving such proof, he will not be bound by the judgment. In the case of Russillon v Rousillon (L R 14, Ch. Div) which is, I think, almost if not quite, the latest case of importance in which the principles upon which our Courts enforced the judgments of foreign courts were discussed. Mr. Justice (now Lord Justice) Fry sums up the law as follows: What are the circumstances which have been held to impose upon the defendant the duty of obeying the diction of a foreign court? Having regard to the cases of Schibbeby v Westenholtz (L R Q B 156) and to Copin v Anderson (L R 9 Ex 345,) they may I think, be stated thus: "The Courts of this country consider the defendant bound where he is a subject of a foreign country, in which the judgment has been obtained; where he was resident in the foreign country when the action began; where the defendant in the character of plaintiff has selected the Forum in which he was afterwards sued; when he has voluntarily appeared; where he has contracted to submit himself to the Forum in which the judgment was obtained, and possibly if Becquet v Macarthy (2 B and A. 954) is right, where the defendant has real estate within the foreign jurisdiction in respect of which the cause of action arose whilst he was within that jurisdiction." Here the defendant denies that his case falls within any one of the classes specified by Mr. Justice Fry, but it is urged by the plaintiff that the cause of action did arise at Bombay by reason of the defendant having there signed the Memorandum of Association of the plaintiff Company, and that in point of law he then contracted to submit himself to the jurisdiction of the Bombay Court. The learned Counsel for the plaintiff admitted that if the Court should decide in favour of his client upon this issue, it would, in effect, be going further than any English Court has hitherto gone, but he relied greatly upon some observations made by Lord Blackburn in the case of Schibbeby v. Westenholtz. There Lord Blackburn, alluding to the class of cases in which English Courts will uphold Foreign judgements, said; if at the time when the obligation was contracted the defendants were within the Foreign country but left it before the suit was instituted, we should be inclined to think the laws of that country bound them, although, before finally deciding, we should like to have the question argued. Referring to these remarks, however, Fry J. in the case of Rousillon v. Rousillion asked, "Does not Lord Blackburn refer there to a casual unexpected leaving of the Foreign country by a person who was permanently resident there at the time the contract was entered into?" and further on in the same case the same learned Judge said, "The place where the contract is to be performed is a very material circumstance," and it appears to me that these observations have some bearings on the applicability of Lord Blackburn's dictum to the present case. I also find that considerable light is thrown upon the matter by the case of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank company, which was decided by the High Court of Bombay itself in the year 1885 and cited by the plaintiff's Counsel. That was a suit brought by the same plaintiffs for the recovery also of certain calls due from the then defendant as a contributory under another Balance Order of the High court of Justice in England in respect of the winding up of the same Company, and Mr. Justice Scott in delivering judment said, "In the present case it is admitted that a foreign judgment as appears from the case of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Hormusjee Pestonjee (8 Bombay High Court Reports. O. C. J. 200) which is an authority binding upon me. In that case it was laid down that the Courts in India must treat a Call Order made by the Court in Chancery upon a contributory of a Company registered in England as a foreign Judgment, and it is clear that in a suit upon a foreign judgment a defendant cannot be permitted to urge in defence what he had an opportunity of pleading in the foreign Court. It no doubt appears a hardship upon the defendant that he should be required to go to the trouble and expense of appearing before a Court in England and putting forward his defence there. That however is the result of his having joined an English Company subject to the jurisdiction of the English Courts. The local law and the Forum of the Company's head office were accepted by the defendant on becoming a shareholder. The apparent hardship is not a matter which can affect the decision of these cases." Applying these observations, which I may say appear to me to be perfectly sound, to the present case, it seems to be quite clear that the defendant Benjamin in signing the Memorandum of Association of the plaintiff Company at Bombay, submitted himself *qua* the affairs of the Company, not to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay, but to that of the High Court of Chancery in England, in respect of a contract to be performed in England, and the execution of which was to be required, if at all in an English Court. I think it equally clear that the Bombay Court could not have intended to do, by its judgement now under consideration was to enforce against the defendant whom either by reason of his misdescription in the proceedings, or from some other cause it erroneously supposed to be actually within its jurisdiction the Balance Order of the High Court of Chancery and that its assumed jurisdiction was not, and could not properly have been based upon any assumption of the defendant having contracted himself within the Forum of the Indian Courts. I think then that Lord Blackburn's expression of opinion in Schibbeby v. Westenholtz cannot be applicable to the present case, and on the whole I am of opinion that the judgment sued upon is not binding upon the defendant and cannot be enforced against him by this Court."

UNVEILING THE PORTRAIT OF AN EX-GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

A PARTY of the friends of the late Right Hon'ble William Patrick Adam, late Governor of Madras, assembled at the Banqueting Hall, on Tuesday at 5 o'clock, to witness the unveiling of a portrait of the late Right Honorable Gentleman, which arrived a few days ago, and which is the gift of Lady Adam to the Government of Madras. The portrait is an excellent likeness, and has been placed in a conspicuous position in the Hall. His Excellency the Governor made the following remarks upon the occasion:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Having recieved a letter from Lady Adam a few days ago, telling me that she had sent a portrait of her late husband to Madras, I did not wish it to be placed in this Banqueting Hall in silence and without endeavouring to mark the occasion in a manner respectful to Mr. Adam's memory. I have therefore asked those personal friends of Mr. Adam's, who are still in Madras, to assemble here this afternoon. Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. Adam was a man who had hosts of friends at home, and was universally beloved in private life. I was separated from him in politics, but I enjoyed his personal friendship, and knew him sufficiently well to appreciate those qualities for which he was held in high estimation by those with whom he most associated. Like the majority of our best public men at home, he devoted his life to the service of his party, and laboured indefatigably and honourably for its success. I have no doubt, that it was his great love and loyalty to his Chief, which induced him to undertake enormous labour not only in the House of Commons, but also in the country, and more particularly in Scotland, and it was owing, I believe, to these labours that the seeds of that disease were laid which eventually deprived the country of his services. When he was appointed to the Government of Madras, it seemed to give him much pleasure, and his friends believed that his patience, kindness of heart, knowledge of mankind, and good sense, would secure for him a term of office distinguished and satisfactory. From all I have heard since I came to Madras, I feel convinced that during the six months of his rule he made himself universally beloved and respected, and I have no doubt whatever that, had it pleased the Almighty to spare his life, his tenure of office would have terminated as happily as it had begun, and he would have left behind a reputation as high as any of his predecessors; but this was not to be and he fell just as much at the post of duty as a soldier does when he meets with a soldier's death. Her Majesty was pleased to recognize his services by conferring a Baronetcy upon his son and by raising his widow to the rank of a Baronet's wife. I hope it may be gratifying to his friends at home to hear of this simple ceremony of to-day, most especially I hope it may be some consolation to his bereaved and sorrowing widow, who has, in tender and loving memory of her husband, sent this picture to take a worthy place amongst the portraits of those who, like him, have endeavoured to do their duty to their country and to uphold the good name of England amongst the natives of India. I have now only to unveil this picture and declare it to be the property of the Government of Madras.

MADRAS.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE HIGH COURT:—A proposal was recently submitted to the Madras Government, by the Judges of the Madras High Court, in connection with a proposed re-organization of the Court on its Appellate side, sanction for which was received on Tuesday last. Hitherto employes who held the appointment of interpreter were relegated to other work; examiners were appointed to do the work of clerks; and clerks to the work of examiners, &c. Interpreters were also posted to do the work of the record-keeper, and the record-keeper to do that of some one else; the result being that all ended in confusion and inconvenience. The present arrangement will put an end to all this, and, what is of far more importance to the subordinates, will ensure the promotion according to seniority of each employé. The recommendations of heads of departments are to be henceforth abandoned, and hereafter such recommendations will carry no weight. A man getting Rs. 25 acting for another on Rs. 60 will not now, in the event of the vacancy becoming permanent, be appointed to it, as has often been done, over the heads of others in disregard of the claims of older servants. Seniority is now to be considered. As may be anticipated, the new scheme has caused no little anxiety among the clerks of the Appellate side, especially now that the death of Mr. Gopala Charry has left a coveted appointment vacant. We understand that Mr. Appa Row, the record-keeper, is the most likely man to be appointed Mr. Gopala Charry's successor, between whom and Mr. Ramasiengar, the present pucca incumbent of the Nazirship, the choice must lie. Mr. Appa Row is the senior in service, though in the matter of pay Mr. Ramaiengar secured his Rs. 250 just by a few weeks. Mr. Appa Row, however, was thanked by Mr. Weir in most flattering terms, in his preface to his Criminal Rulings, for the assistance he had rendered him in compiling the work. The carrying out of the new re-organization scheme is to be entrusted to Mr. Ross, the Registrar, Appellate Side, while the scheme itself is to effect from 1st proximo.—*Madras Times.*

DEATH OF THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF MADRAS.—The death from Bright's disease at Patter's Gardens, Royapettah, of the Hon'ble Patrick O'Sullivan, Advocate-General of Madras, deprives the local Government of a most conscientious and valuable servant, the local Bar of its most talented member, and local society of of as kind-hearted and genial a man as ever left the shores of Ireland for foreign parts. Mr. O'Sullivan was not a brilliant counsel like Mr. J. D. Mayne, nor was he as gifted in some respects as the late Mr. J. B. Norton,—two of his predecessors in office—but if his methods were at first deficient in grace and were suggestive of heaviness, he soon proved that he was all a client could reasonably desire, and he was thoroughly deserving of the respect that was invariably shown to him by the Government, the Bench, and the Bar. In the conduct of a suit he habitually identified himself with the cause in hand, and spared no pains to do justice to those whom he represented. He was endowed with a clear intellect, a tenacious memory, a sound judgment, and a kindly consideration that never failed him. He was quick to see the bearings of arguments, and he was patient in opposing advantages that presented themselves to him. He never made an enemy of a forensic opponent, nor did he care to employ cross-examination beyond the absolute necessities of justice. He could not brook arrears, so what he undertook, he set about doing with all his might. He was not a good speaker, but what he said was always so eloquent of common sense and a well-stored mind, that his audience was never slow to extend to him their indulgence and sympathy. His chief characteristic in office was prudence, and out of office it was benevolence. He never wearied of well doing, and the larger his professional income, the larger became his unostentatious charities. He was a worthy son of Country Kerry. He was called to the bar at Grey's Inn in 1864, and he had as brother law students in London the present Chief Justice, and the present Administrator General of Madras. He came to Madras in the autumn of 1864, and was almost immediately appointed Acting Law Reporter. In March 1865, he became Acting Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor; and two days afterwards he was appointed to act as Professor of Law at the Presidency College. In March 1881 he was appointed Acting Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department; the following day he was confirmed as Law Reporter. He was confirmed as Assistant Secretary to Government in February 1872; became Additional Member of the Legislative Council in January 1877; Fellow of the University of Madras in March following; and Advocate-General of Madras, on the resignation of the Hon'ble H.S. Cunningham in January 1878. He went home on furlough in March 1885, and Mr. H. H. Shephard was appointed to act for him. He returned to Madras last September, to all appearance in excellent health. He became disposed about three weeks ago, but it was only on Tuesday that his illness assumed an acute form.—*Madras Mail.*

IN A TURKISH PRISON.

WHEN my brother and I lived in a small Bulgarian village, or rather hamlet, of about thirty houses, in the district of Karinova (Turkish, Karinabad), there was a little village school which was chiefly maintained by a rich peasant proprietor, who had built the school at his own expense, and paid the greater part of the salary of the schoolmaster (i.e., about £10 per annum) from his own pocket. The time I speak of was a little previous to the Bulgarian insurrection of 1876, and our new schoolmaster was a most gentlemanly well-set-up Bulgar of about twenty-five years of age. He was not only well-dressed and well-mannered, but he spoke English very fairly and French and German better still. He had some ideas about mathematics and some faint reminiscences of Latin; Romaic, or modern Greek, he spoke very well; and at his rooms at Karinova I saw a beautifully kept *hortus siccus* of the flora of the Balkhans. We rather wondered how so accomplished a gentleman came to take such a poor situation; but we became very good friends.

Little by little I learnt from him (whom I shall in future call Ivanoff) that an insurrection was to break out in a fortnight's time. I did not, I confess, believe it; but he gave me such details (which afterwards turned out to be true) that I had to ask him what exterior help he hoped for. To my astonishment, he said that they had hopes of English armed intervention. Still incredulous, I tried to point out to him the fallacy of all his views, the folly of relying on foreign help for an intestine rebellion, and, lastly, the terrible slaughter of badly armed peasants which must necessarily ensue and the more than probable fate of the women and children. To the first arguments he said it was "too late;" to the last he replied in a phrase equivalent to "dangerous martyrum semper occidem."

Shortly after, Bulgarian attempts at insurrection in the province of Philippopolis were quenched in blood. Ivanoff himself was arrested and imprisoned at Sliven; where he conducted himself in a manner which very well answered his purpose in Turkey, but would hardly have succeeded with any but Easterns. The gaol, which was very large was crowded with Bulgarian political prisoners of all classes, and his wish was to be able to communicate freely with them without arousing the suspicions of the warders. At this time only prisoners who were considered to be deeply implicated in the rising were confined in separate cells. Those who like Ivanoff, were of the better class were generally put into rooms with one or two Musulmans accused of ordinary offences against the law; the greater number of the Bulgarians being in large corridors with sloping wooden planks for beds on each side, not unlike a barrack dormitory. Ivanoff's messmate was a young Circassian Bey who was "doing" three months for horse-stealing; and as Ivanoff's plan was to pass himself off to the officials as half-witted, he commenced operations by getting Kamtcheri Bey to change costumes with him, he appearing in full Caucasian uniform, while the Asiatic assumed the ordinary European dress. Thus attired, Ivanoff made strange ranting speeches to his gaolers when they came on their rounds, danced about the yard in which the prisoners were allowed to take daily exercise, and, in short, speedily acquired a reputation of being, to say the least, hardly responsible for his actions.

The Turks, it is well known, treat all persons supposed to be crazy with much consideration; and as Ivanoff had some command of money, it was not long before he managed not only to procure small luxuries such as tobacco and coffee, which he freely distributed to the warders, but also to receive information from the outer world. By-and-by he was allowed to take a walk once or twice a week through the long corridors thronged with Bulgarian prisoners, under due supervince—for the purpose, he said, of reading and preaching to these poor benighted people. There in his Circassian dress ornamented with a few feathers picked up in the courtyard, and followed by the laughing gaolers, he delivered with all kinds of extravagant gesticulation what was supposed to be a more or less religious exhortation in the half-intoned nasal drawl used by the Bulgarian priests when reading in church. As hardly any of the warders understood Slavonic, and as the tone he spoke in rendered his speeches still less easy to the comprehension of a foreigner, he contrived without detection to let the prisoners know how their cases were going on and to give hints as to their conduct: "You, Marin Petcheff, are all right; persist in denying everything; the money" (meaning a rifle) "you buried has been carried off by your friends. You, Traiko Dantcheff are not very well yet; but plasters are to be applied to your wounds" (that is, evidence will be suppressed by bribery). "You Diako Stoianoff, have only to bring your friends to swear that on such a date you were not in the forest with Gantcho Dimoff; he is in a separate cell, but will not betray you even to save himself." And so on, and so on; every piece of advice being followed by some extracts from a book of homilies he carried. I was told that Ivanoff thus managed to save from conviction scores of persons. Of course he was materially aided by friends outside; whose efforts, however, might have been fruitless had not the prisoners been advised of the line of defence they ought to take. He stayed in prison about six weeks, and was then released for want of evidence. One of the most suspicious circumstances appears to have been his possession of a volume of Bulwer's "Pilgrims of the Rhine," which I had lent him. The Turks would not trust the Bulgarians who know English to give their opinion on it, and, imagining that it might be a sort of "Easy Guide to Insurrection," sent it to Constantinople to be examined.

I heard of Ivanoff afterwards, as being with the Russians during the war and then having married and settled in a town on the Danube. Had the Turks been a little more cunning than he was, my friend would certainly have been hung; for there is no doubt that he was one of the chief organizers of the revolt which (extraneous causes aiding) led to the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin.

Another instance, though of a totally different kind, of the treatment by Musulmans of a lunatic or supposed lunatic is the following. I should promise that, though I know the person chiefly concerned, my information is second-hand. My authority, however, is good, and the incident so thoroughly consonant with Turkish manners and customs that I believe it to be true.

Mr. X., a Bulgarian, who had spent several years in America and there became a Protestant, was arrested in 1876 on suspicion of being concerned in the revolt. Whether or no he may have been guilty I cannot say; but at that time any well-educated Bulgar was liable to arrest on the slightest grounds. Mr. X. was condemned to be hung, and (as I have heard) was threatened daily that the next day would be his last. One morning he was escorted from the prison, in company with other condemned prisoners, *en route* for the place of execution. Knowing that he was marching to his death the poor fellow commenced to sing—or perhaps to shout out—the beautiful hymn "Rock of Ages, cleft for me!" Before the dreary procession had marched much further the officer in command said to his subaltern, "Bre! bou adam dili olmali dir" (Why! this man must be mad!). "Elvett, Effendim" (Certainly, sir), says the lieutenant. "Giuzel!" lakin noh yappalim shimdi? Delileri assmaslar! (Very good! What can we do? One *can't* hang a madman!) "Assllamaslar, Effendim!" (Madmen can't be hung, sir!) says the lieutenant. So the captain and the lieutenant agreed that Mr. X. should be sent back to prison to await further orders. Mr. X.'s companions were hung; he escaped, and is now well and thriving. I believe consular intervention procured his release. This episode seems to me a very curious instance of pure Christian faith; for Mr. X. was assured that he was going to martyrdom as much as a Knight Templar refusing to embrace Islam (and this choice would always have saved any Bulgarian even condemned to death) knew that his constancy would cost him his life, and the hymn that X. sang as a farewell to life recalled him to the world.

In the same year, 1876, a party of which I was one started from Pera, the European quarter of Constantinople, to explore the central prison of Stamboul, where all or most of the Bulgarian prisoners were supposed to be confined. The visit was made under circumstances which assured us that we should see the prison in its ordinary state, and not at all swept and garnished for visitors. In the ward kept apart for Bulgarian prisoners we saw some eighty or ninety peasants—most of them, nearly all of them, of the richest class of yeomen. But the fetters they wore were simply appalling as to weight; they took each ankle with a separate chain and met round the waist. Somebody asked me to speak about this; and we had the pleasure of knowing that three or four days later the chains were struck off altogether. This Bulgarian ward was, as at Sliven, a long broad room with planks *as* for beds, coverlets for the night being freely supplied by the prison authorities; in fact apart from the terrible chains, the prisoners were well treated. One or two of our party offered money to buy the prisoners such extra prison luxuries as tobacco, coffee, and so forth. Being charged with the negotiation, I spoke to a Bulgar who seemed to be a leading man: "Oh, give it to our Major," said he, pointing to the Musulman officer who was showing us through the prison. "Won't he pocket it?" "Certainly not; he is as honest as a wild boar!" (Turks and Bulgars believe that a wild boar, breaking cover, never turns from his straight line, never swerves; the Turkish proverb, used by Christian and Moslem alike, is "Straightforward as a boar.") So the Major took the money, and, as I know, distributed it most honestly. We tasted the food—soup, pilaff, and meat: excellent each in its kind. We saw the prisoners on long sentences: few Roumeliotes, some Asiatics, many Macedonians; generally their crime seemed to be assassination. They worked in marquetrie, a kind of clogs to slip on your bare feet when you walk on the wet marble pavement of a Turkish bath, tobacco-boxes, tchibouques, etc.—all of them for wonderfully moderate prices.

I returned once or twice to the prison to distribute amongst them some money subscribed for the Bulgarian prisoners by their fellow-countrymen in Constantinople, and on no occasion found reason to doubt that its inmates were treated considerately and kindly.—*St. James' Gazette.*

AMOUNJAH BEY.

THE NEW ERA OF SHIP-BUILDING.

THAT the art of building ships has made great progress during the past few years is self-evident. But it may be interesting to trace the course of its progress and to give some examples of its achievements; for we shall find that the new era, while distinct enough in its main characteristics from preceding eras, has numerous phases of its own, in each of which some special development obtained special attention.

Thus we may roughly put it that as soon as the practicability of steam navigation was settled, the first impulse among shipbuilders was to discover how large a vessel they could propel by means of the new motive. We find that down to quite recent times the chief progress made was in the greater size of steamships. This was what a cyclist might call the bone-shaker period of the new era. The vessel belonging to it were built of wood, with clumsy lines, slow propulsion, and great cargo capacity. The famous clippers could easily outstrip them in favourable weather; but the steamers had the advantage of being to a large extent independent of the weather. As a rule they had barely 1-2 horse-power per ton gross. Then came great improvements in marine engines, and with them a revolution in the proportion. The idea of increasing the size of ships was for a while abandoned, the main object being to increase speed. To this period belong most of the vessels now performing the ocean services of the world; for the straining after speed has never slackened. The Italy (4,200 tons, 2,137 horse-power), built by Messrs. John Elder and Co. in 1870, may be regarded as the last of the old class of steamships; the John Elder (3,833 tons, 2,735 horse-power) as the first of the new class. From the John Elder, built also in 1870, and still holding a foremost place in the great Orient line, we may trace an unbroken line of progress; though both size and speed reached their present maximum with the Umbria (7,718 tons, 14,504 horse-power, 20.18 knots per hour) in 1884. Since then the efforts of shipbuilders have been directed towards securing greater safety by bulkheads and other contrivances, greater comfort by improvements in the internal and deck arrangements, and greater attractiveness by costly decoration. The steam-propelled hull has become a "greyhound" and the greyhound has become a floating palace; while the dangers and discomforts of the sea have been reduced almost to vanishing-point. Such, roundly expressed, are the achievements and the distinctive features of the new era. The changes from paddle to screw, from wood to iron, and now from iron to steel, might almost of themselves suffice for its division into phases; but we prefer to take the results rather then the means by which they have been accomplished. The strictly modern class of steamship, in which size, speed, safety, and comfort reached a standard which has never been greatly excelled, came in with the Arizona, built in the Fairfield yard seven years ago. She was considerably larger than any merchant steamer preceding her (excepting Brunel's colossal failure), her proportion of engine-power to tonnage was so great that it was prophesied that she would either blow up or shake herself to pieces, her speed (173 knots was unexampled, and she was so protected by water-tight compartments as to be almost unsinkable. The ship fulfilled none of the evil predictions respecting her. She did not blow up or shake herself to pieces. But she did the passage in the fastest time then on record, and when, running into an iceberg, she knocked a hole in her bow so large that a barge was rowed in to take out the cargo, she steamed 200 miles back to New York in perfect safety. The next ship, the Orient, was of larger tonnage, but of less engine-power, and consequently of less speed, the reason being that, that being destined for the Australian trade, she could not afford the enormous consumption of coal necessary in the case of the Arizona. In the same year was launched the Alaska, 1,800 tons larger than the Arizonas and by 4,301 horse power her superior in enginery. The relation of tonnage to power which was formerly as 2 to 1, had now become as 1 to 2 1/2. This enormous increase over the Arizona and the Alaska a greater speed, however, of only 1.2 knots; and it was seen that any further increase would involve so tremendous a consumption of coal as to be practically unattainable. That speed had for the present reached its limit seemed pretty clear from the cases of the Servia and the City of Rome; the former built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, of Clydebank, and the latter by the Barrow Ship-building Company. The Furnessia, was, we believe, the first boat to be constructed of steel, and that gave her a decided advantage in point of speed, comparing her performances with her horse-power. Her contemporary the Stirling Castle, built by John Elder and Co, attained a speed of 18.4 knots) almost equal to the Alaska with 8,500 horse-power, as against the Alaska's 10,658 less. The Austral, built at Fairfield in 1882 for the Orient Company, marked the progress which had been made by her superiority over the Orient, although the latter was then only a year and a half. She had a larger relative as well as actual engine-power, and she beat the Orient by 1·7 knots. It may be remembered that on her first trip she was accidentally scuttled in Sydney harbour by being overcoaled at one end, and by her coalports being left open. She was soon got up again, and is now one of the favourite vessels of the Orient Line. From the time of the Austral dates the fine fleet of the North German Lloyds—the Elbe, Werra, Fuldl, Eider, Ems, Aller, Saale, Trave, and a new vessel as yet unnamed, being turned out from Fairfield in the order given, though the first Norbbeutsche, the Elde, dates back to 1881. All these are practically sister-ships. They vary in tonnage and in power; but they all make something over seventeen knots. To a slightly lower class belong the Hawarden Castle and Norham Castle (Currie Line) and the fine steamers of the New Zealand Shipping Company, with their musical Maori names—the Tongariro, the Aorangi, the Kaikoura, etc. In the meantime the exigencies of a demand for still greater speed on the Atlantic induced Mr. Pearse to design a vessel which should drive even his own greyhounds from the field and "lick creation." Fairfield heard and Fairfield obeyed; and in a few months the Oregon was tearing through the Atlantic at a speed of 19·5 knots—the highest then, and with one exception the highest since attained. But it took 13,549 horse-power to do it. A Cunarder, the Aurania, built the same year at Clydebank, may be classed with the Oregon; but the third of this magnificent series, the Umbria, with its tonnage 7,718, its 14,504 horse-power, and its speed of 20.18 knots, was a distinct and as yet unchallenged victory for Fairfield. We have only space to mention, without comment, three other vessels—the Orizaba, which has just made the "best on record" voyage from Australia, the Oroya, the Ormuz—all engaged in the Australian trade, the first two built at Barrow and the third at Fairfield. The Ormuz which we described very recently, has just started on her maiden trip: the embodiment of all the fruits of all the progress made during those marvellous seven years.

A CLUB DISPUTE AT MALTA.

"ENGLISHMAN" writes to the *Times*:—It has long been a reproach to the English community at Malta that the Maltese have been practically excluded from what, by bitter irony, is called the Union Club at Valetta. During some years that I was resident in the island I had ample opportunity of ascertaining the feelings of the English with regard to this matter, and can confidently assert that nearly all of those whose position, either social, naval, or military, was such as to command respect concurred in thinking that the exclusion of the Maltese was in the highest degree unworthy of persons claiming the title of English gentlemen, and the present Governor marked his concurrence in that opinion by declining to belong to the Club until it should be cleared of the reproach that has so long rested upon it in this respect. The public generally are not even aware how well merited is this reproach, for so little is the club exclusive (in the usual sense of the word) that any Englishman can obtain admission, no matter what manner of man he may be, and during my sojourn it happened more than once that visitor members had to be turned out for being drunk at the periodical balls, their intemperate habits being so notorious that they ought never to have been allowed to set foot within they, building especially as the facilities for tipling there afforded are so exceptionally great. The first thing, in fact, which meets the eye of any one entering is a drinking bar in the hall, and the large amount of whisky there consumed is so important a source of profit to the club that the committee never concealed their satisfaction at the great demend for it. Unfortunately, by the rules of the club, a very few blackballs sufficed to exclude any candidate for membership, and the necessary number was always forthcoming whenever a Maltese was proposed. Those blackballs were not difficult to trace, and it was notorious that they were supplied by men who would have found it difficult to gain admission to any, even second rate, club in England. The leading opponent to the Maltese was an individual whose appearance was as repulsive as his manners, and his following was composed of men of the same kidney. During the last few days a fresh attempt has been made to open the doors of the club to the few Maltese gentlemen who might care to belong to it. The initiative was taken by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the naval Commander-in-Chief, and he was supported not only by the Major-General Commanding, but by leading members of both services; but the praiseworthy attempt was frustrated by an adverse ballot, so strong as to excite surprise that those to whom his Royal Highness has a right to look for information had not taken measures to ascertain what was likely to be the result before they encouraged him to move in the matter. Had they done so his Royal Highness would doubtless have held back, and the insult which has been put upon her Majesty's son would have been averted. It is clear that the days of the Union Club's existence are now numbered, as, when the question of a renewal of its lease by the Government has to be considered, it will be answered in such a manner as will lessen the facilities for whisky drinking which many of its members now so freely avail themselves of. Visitors to Malta, will doubtless miss the weekly reunions, and one of the prettiest ball rooms in Europe will probably be converted into a store for merchandise; but that will be better than that an English club should be allowed to exist under such conditions as those which now obtain at the Union Club at Malta.

In answer to the above letter "Lieutenant, R. N.," writes:—As a member of the Union Club at Malta so bitterly attacked by your correspondent signing himself "Englishman" in your issue of the 1st inst., I beg you will allow me to say a few words on the other side.

I agree with him in regretting that the Maltese are practically excluded by the operation of the ballot, but surely the members of a private club have a right to choose their own associates? The designation "union," which excites the satire of your correspondent, referred not to the union of Maltese and English, but to that of the Naval, Military, and Civil Services, for whose members and by whose members the club was formed.

It is not true that a drinking-bar is the first thing that meets the eye on entering the hall. There is in one corner of the large hall a bar, behind a curtain, at which lemon squash, whiskey and soda, or other drinks, may be obtained, because the sitting rooms and dining room are all at the top of the large building, and members turning in from the street to assuage their thirst on the hot and dusty Maltese days would either be obliged to climb to the top of the house or have their refreshment brought to them in the middle of the entrance-hall were there no curtained refreshment bar as at present. To any one new to the club it is a little difficult to at once pitch on this spot, as I and others have found. So much for the drinking-bar and its conspicuousness.

The late club meeting referred to, at which the Duke of Edinburgh was present, was indirectly connected with the question of the admission of the Maltese, but the actual question put was as to whether the power of election should be taken from the members and vested in a committee of election or not. The meeting, by an overwhelming majority, decided against any alteration. The Duke of Edinburgh was in favour of an alteration. That was all. And that is what your correspondent calls an "insult put upon her Majesty's son."

Your correspondent then sets to work to abuse the personal appearance of some individual who, he fancies, leads the black-ballers. What on earth has that to do with the question?

What are we to think of the remaining statements of one who uses personal abuse and extraordinarily exaggerated assertions instead of persuasive or logical arguments? Because this English club has no wish to be turned into an Anglo-Maltese club, your correspondent begins to threaten.

The days of this club are numbered, are they, because it declines to be bullied or coaxed into a course it has no taste for? Probably its members will have something to say in that matter. Your correspondent will, I fear, have to wait many a weary year before he sees "one of the prettiest ball rooms in Europe" turned into a store for merchandise. Excited attacks such

SOME "TELEPATHIC" MYSTERIES.

THE *Spectator*, in a review of Messrs. Gurney and Myer's "Phantasms of the Living," says:—We must say that, to us, the word "telepathy" seems, in the larger number of cases, a very bad word to express the phenomena described. It is a good word in a few cases, but only in a few. It is a perfect word in such a case as that of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Severn's experience at Brantwood, on Lake Coniston. Mr. Severn having gone for an early sail on the lake, Mrs. Severn, being still in bed, wakes up at 7 o'clock with a start, feeling that she had been cut by a heavy blow on the lip and that the lip was bleeding; and when she at length removes the handkerchief from her mouth, she is astonished to find no sign of blood, and only then realises how impossible it was that anything could have struck her there. When Mr. Severn came in to breakfast, he is observed to be constantly putting his handkerchief up to his mouth, and then it comes out that, a sudden wind coming on, Mr. Severn's lip was violently struck by the tiller as it swung round. His wife in bed had felt the blow as a sudden blow to herself. Now, that is the true communication of a feeling from one person to another at a distance, and that is, as we conceive, true telepathy. And here is another case of true telepathy:—

"Our informant is Mrs. Reay, of 99 Holland Road, Kensington, August 14th, 1884.—'I will endeavour to write you an account of the incident related for you by my friend, Mr. E. Moon. His sister was staying with me at the time. It was in February, but I don't remember what year. We were sitting chatting over our 5 o'clock tea; I was perfectly well at the time, and much amused with her conversation. As I had several notes to write before dinner, I asked her to leave me alone, or I feared I should not get them finished. She did so, and I went to the writing-table and began to write. All at once a dreadful feeling of illness and faintness came over me, and I felt that I was dying. I had no power to get up to ring the bell for assistance, but sat with my head in my hands utterly helpless. My maid came into the room for the tea-things. I thought I would keep her with me, but felt better while she was there, so did not mention my illness to her, thinking it had passed away. However, as soon as I lost the sound of her footsteps, it all came back upon me worse than ever. In vain I tried to get up and ring the bell or call for help; I could not move, thought I was certainly dying. When the dressing-bell rang it roused me again, and I made a great effort to rise and go to my room, which I did; but when my maid came in I was standing by the fire, leaning upon the mantelpiece, trembling all over. She at once came to me and asked what was the matter. I said I did not know, but that I felt very ill indeed. The dinner hour had arrived, and my husband had not come home. Then, for the first time, it flashed upon my mind that something had happened to him when I was taken ill at the writing-table. This was the first time I had thought about him, so that it was no anxiety on my part about him that had caused my illness. The next half-hour was spent in great suspense, then he arrived at home with his messenger with him; he was almost in an unconscious state, and remained so for about twenty-four hours. When he was well enough for me to ask him about his illness, he said he had been very well indeed all day, but just as he was preparing to leave his office, he became suddenly very ill (just the same time that I was taken ill at the writing-table), and his messenger had to get a cab and come home with him; he was quite unable to be left by himself.—EMILY REAY.' Mr. Reay, Secretary of the London and North-Western Railway, confirms as follows:—'September 18th, 1884.—I perfectly well recollect, on the evening of my severe and sudden attack of illness, my wife asking me some questions about it, when, after hearing what I had to say, she told me that almost at the same instant of time (soon after 5 p.m.), when writing, she was seized with a fit of trembling and nervous depression, as she were dying. She went to her room, and remained there in the same state until the dinner hour, and as I did not arrive by that time, she instinctively felt that something had happened to me, and was on the point of sending to the office to inquire when I left, when I was brought home in a cab. At the time of my seizure I was writing, and it was with much difficulty that I was enabled to finish the letter.—S. REAY.' In answer to enquiries, Mrs. Reay adds:—'I never at any other time in my life had the slightest approach to the sensations I experienced when the sudden illness came over me, under the circumstances mentioned to you. I never in my life fainted, nor have I any tendency that way. The feeling which came over me was a dreadful trembling, with prostration, and a feeling that I was going to die, and I had no power to rise from the writing-table to ring for assistance. I have never had the same feeling since, and never before that time.,"

And there are a few other cases of the same kind. But as a rule, what is here called telepathy, that is, a feeling transmitted from a distance, is not really telepathy at all, but a distinct vision of what is happening to another person, and not in any sense the reproduction by sympathy of that other person's feelings in another organism. Here, for instance, is a case:—

"From Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Wale House, Winding Road, Halifax:—'May, 1884.—About the year 1858, on a Sunday afternoon, as I sat with my wife by my fireside in Halifax (my brothers Tom and George having gone to Africa), in awaking from a nap, I saw my brothers in Portugal in a row in the street over a dog which I saw Tom take by the tail, and, with a swing round, pitch over a bridge into the water. I told my wife what I had seen, and the impression was so strong that I wrote the particulars, together with the date, with a pencil on the cupboard door. In about a month after, I had a letter from my brothers, stating that they had arrived safely in Africa, and mentioning that on their way they called at Lisbon, and there got into a row through Tom's throwing a dog over a bridge into the water, and that they had narrowly escaped getting locked up about it. The information contained in the letter showed also that the time of the incident corresponded exactly to the time of my vision.—John Ambler Wilson.'—'The foregoing statement is quite true.—Sarah Ann Wilson.' In answer to inquiries, Mr Wilson says:—'March 30th, 1885.—I did not know that my brothers were likely to go near Lisbon. I do not remember either churches or ships. I was standing on a bridge over a river, and all along, so far as I saw, were woodyards with wooden workshops. With regard to the letter in which my brothers spoke of the accident, I never keep letters.'"

Now, that is a good instance of an impression of a distant event, all the better because the matter is trivial and in a sense ludicrous, and not at all likely to have been the subject of any imaginative reverie.

It is almost the same with the incident related in Bishop Wilberforce's life:—

"The Bishop was in his library at Cuddesden, with three or four of his clergy, writing with him at the same table. The Bishop suddenly raised his hand to his head, and exclaimed, 'I am certain that something has happened one of my sons.' It afterwards transpired that just at that time his eldest son's foot (who was at sea) was badly crushed by an accident on board his ship. The Bishop himself records the circumstance in a letter to Miss Noel, dated March 4th, 1847; he writes: 'It is curious that at the time of his accident I was so possessed with the depressing consciousness of some evil having befallen my son Herbert, that at last, on the third day after the 13th, I wrote down that I was quite unable to shake off the impression that something had happened to him and noted this down for remembrance.'

On the whole, in the greater number of so-called "telepathic" impressions, we must suppose either that the stir of emotion felt at a distance in some way awakens the "mind" of those who are in very close sympathy, to a power of mental vision independent of the eyes, of which in ordinary states we know nothing; or that by supernatural volition such a vision is conveyed. But it will not do, even if we assume that a strong emotion felt at a distance by one closely related to us may arouse a corresponding emotion, to identify that stir of feeling,—which would be, as we have seen, essentially misleading,—with any true vision of the facts in which this original emotion arose. The two things are perfectly distinct, and the knowledge of the facts, independent of the feeling is quite as distinct and separate a marvel as the transmission of the feeling itself. Nor is there anything to show that in most of the cases, the feeling of the sufferer *is* transmitted. For example, in the case which we will give as our last extract, the brother certainly did not feel any of the emotion natural to a dying man, though he did feel the emotion natural to the *brother* of a dying man:—

"Another is the following, received in 1882 from Captain G. F. Russell Colt, of Gartsherrie, Coatbridge, N. B.:—'I was at home for my holidays, and residing with my father and mother, not here, but at another old family place in Mid-Lothian, built by an ancestor in Mary Queen of Scots' time, called Inveresk House. My bedroom was a curious old room, long and narrow, with a window at one end of the room and a door at the other. My bed was on the right of the window looking towards the door. I had a very dear brother (my eldest brother), Oliver, lieutenant in the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He was about 19 years old, and had at that time been some months before Sabastopol. I corresponded frequently with him; and once when he wrote in low spirits, not being well, I said in answer that he was to cheer up, but that if anything did happen to him, he must let me know by appearing to me in my room, where we had often as boys together sat at night and indulged in a surreptitious pipe and chat. This letter (I found subsequently) he received as he was starting to receive the Sacrament from a clergyman who has since related the fact to me. Having done this, he went to the entrenchments and never returned, as in a few hours afterwards, the storming of the Redan commenced. He, on the captain of his company falling, took his place and led his men bravely on. He had just led them within the walls, though already wounded in several places, when a bullet struck him on the right temple and he fell among heaps of others, where he was found in a sort of kneeling posture (being propped up by other dead bodies) thirty-six hours afterwards. His death took place, or rather he fell, though he may no have died immediately, on the 8th September, 1855. That night I awoke suddenly, and saw facing the window of my room, by my bedside, surrounded by a light sort of phosphorescent mist, as it were, my brother kneeling. I tried to speak but could not. I buried my head in the bedclothes, not at all afraid (because we had all been brought up not to believe in ghosts or apparitions), but simply to collect my ideas, because I had not been thinking or dreaming of him, and, indeed, had forgotten all about what I had written to him a fortnight before. I decided that it must be fancy, and the moonlight playing on a towel, or something out of place. But on looking up, there he was again, looking lovingly, imploringly, and sadly at me. I tried again to speak, but found myself tongue-tied. I could not utter a sound. I sprang out of bed, glanced through the window, and saw that there was no moon, but it was very dark and raining hard, by the sound against the panes. I turned, and still saw poor Oliver. I shut my eyes, walked through it, and reached the door of the room. As I turned the handle, before leaving the room, I looked once more back. The apparition turned round his head slowly, and again looked anxiously and lovingly at me, and I saw then for the first time a wound on the right temple, with a red stream from it. His face was of a waxy pale tint, but transparent-looking, and so was the reddish mark. But it is almost impossible to describe his appearance. I only know I shall never forget it. I left the room and went into a friend's room, and lay on the sofa the rest of the night. I told him why. I told others in the house, but when I told my father, he ordered me not to repeat such nonsense, and especially not to let my mother know. On the Monday following, he received a note from Sir Alexander Milne to say that the Redan was stormed, but no particulars. I told my friend to let me know if he saw the name among the killed and wounded before me. About a fortnight later he came to my bed-room in his mother's house in Athole Crescent, in Edinburgh, with a very grave face. I said, 'I suppose it is to tell me the sad news I expect;' and he said, 'Yes. Both the colonel of the regiment and one or two officers who saw the body confirmed the fact that the appearance was much according to my description, and the death-wound was exactly where I had seen it. But none could say whether he actually died at the moment. His appearance, if so, must have been some hours after death, as he appeared to me a few minutes after 2 in the morning. Months later, a small prayer-book *and the letter I had written to him* were returned to Inveresk, found in the inner breast pocket of the tunic which he wore at his death. I have them now.' The account in the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of September 22nd 1885, shows that the storming of the Redan began, shortly after noon on September 8th, and lasted upwards of an hour and a half. We learn from Russell's account that 'the dead, the dying, and the uninjured, were all lying in piles together;' and it would seem that the search for the wounded was still continuing on the morning of the 9th. The exact time of Lieutenant Oliver Colt's death is uncertain. In a further communication Captain Colt says:—'My father recieved Admiral Milne's message just as we were starting in the drag—a large party—on a visit to some ruins, several miles off. He was driving, and I was sitting next to him, and he remarked, "I was well told you not to say anything about having seen your brother Oliver to your mother. I hope you will forbid it to be mentioned by any one whom you told as it might doubly alarm her now, since this news',"

GENERAL PRJEVALSKY.

THE Russian Press states that the Grand General Staff has decided to call one of the mountain ranges discovered by General Prjevalsky after the General's name. The "European Messenger" has just published a long account by General Prjevalsky of his fourth journey in Central Asia, which is a kind of introduction to his forthcoming book on the subject. The following is a summary of the account. It will be seen that he gives the Asiatics a very bad character:—

General Prjevalsky estimates the whole population of Central Asia at about 9,000,000. spread over an extent of 120,000 square miles. This insignificant number is accounted for by the physical conformation of the country, four-fifths of which are nothing but desert, and only on the few oases lying at the foot of gigantic mountains is there any soil fit for settled habitation. Even the nomads do not set much store on the pasturage of Central Asia, except on the northern and eastern frontiers, and the few places therefore, capable of supporting a settled population, have been inhabited from very ancient times. In spite o differences of race, religion, and manners, there is much that is common in the characters of the whole population—Jangouts, Turcomans, Dongans, and Kirghis. Their chief characteristics are extreme laziness and egoism. All they care for is to satify their bodily wants with as little trouble as possible. Like all peoples living under Asiatic despotism, they have no notions whatever of virtue, honour, or duty, and they exhibit no leanings of any kind towards European civilization and culture. The extent to which they can deceive by duplicity and cunning (especially if Europeans are deceived) is the only test of distinction among them. The most frightful immorality and revolting despotism reign in the family life of he sedentary populations, while the nomads, strange to say, are milder, more modest, and more sincere. This is strange opinion, but General Prjevalky ought to know all about the matter.

His opinion that these Asiatics are utterly and entirely unfit for and incapable of European civilization—which is opposed to the very fundamental principles of their life—is contested by a writer in the "Petersburger Zeitung" as being contradicted by the progress of the Asiatics already under Russian rule. The General expatiates at great length on Russia's influence among the Chinese Asiatics, and their fervent desire to be annexed to the Russian Crown. Only in Tibet is this feeling not pronounced, owing to the fact that the Russians are so little known there. The dream of the nomadic Mongols, the Dongans i. e., the Chinese Mahomedans—and the inhabitants of Eastern Turkestan is to become subjects of the Great White Czar, whose name with that of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, figures in their imaginations as the symbol of magical power and authority.

At some places visited by the Russian expedition the Mahomedan Mollahs implored the General to permit them to rise and murder every Chinese in the district in the name of the mighty Czar. "Only trumpet the Czar's name," said these supplicants, "from the mountain tops, and not a single Chinese will live." The insupportable oppression of China on the one side and the gradual introduction of order and prosperity by Russia on the other must inevitably push forward Russian dominion.

"I have been able to convince myself," says the General, "at every step of my last journey that in all the cities and oases of Eastern Turkestan, the inhabitants dream day and night of the better state of things which Russia will introduce."

The General draws a terrible picture of which he calls the government of plunder and oppression introduced by the Chinese officials among these would-be Russian subjects. Neither life nor property is safe, and the Chinese taxes ruin the poorer inhabitants. It is all the more necessary that these important views of General Prjevalsky should be made known in an English newspaper, because the "Journal de St. Petersbourg" has given a summary of the magazine article under notice, and passes over this branch of it in four small lines, as though it were something quite incidental, and not, as it really is, the chief thing of the whole essay, and running through the entire communication. I have often given warning against the translation of paragraphs from this semi-official French journal, as they are nearly always misleading.

General Prjevalsky then proceeds to advise the adoption of a more energetic policy against Chinese intrigues and arrogance. This the "Journal de St. Petersbourg" has also neglected to reproduce. He states that the Chinese in Kuldja now believe that Russia sold back most of the Ili province because she was too poor to keep it, and the yielding nature of Russian procedure in that part of her Asiatic frontiers has been viewed by the Chinese as a sign of fear and impotence. This is of course a serious check to the proper development of the strong Russian sympathies of the population above referred to. The distinguished General does not refer to the Amoor territory, where hostile Manchooris borders the Russian frontiers, but to the Mongolian and Shan countries, where Chinese authority is very weak and the Chinese administrators have become far too bold and exacting. They place every obstacle in the way of Russian enterprise and trade, and Russian prestige must gradually diminish in consequence unless a more decided show of Russian power be made there.

General Prjevalsky's essay, which is not, as we have seen, confined to geographical information, but has a strong mixture of Russia's Central Asian politics, is another illustration of how even special laws and Imperial orders in Russia are constantly violated with impunity. The well-known law forbidding officers to speak or write on politics is here again disregarded, and so much the better, probably, for the world's knowledge of the opinions of Russian generals.

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THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard*, who signs himself "Diplomaticus," raises a very important question respecting the position of Belgium in the event of war breaking out between France and Germany. He says—

"It is with no wish to add to the fears that prevail on all sides at the present moment, but simply from a desire, which I think you will hold to be pardonable, that the English people should reflect in good time what may prove to be the nature and extent of their difficulties and responsibilities in the event of war between France and Germany, that I take up my pen to urge you to lay before them the following considerations. Military experts are of opinion that France has spent so much money, and spent it so well, during the last fifteen years in providing herself with a fresh military frontier, that a direct advance by the German armies into France, past the new fortresses and forts that have been erected and linked together, would be, even if a possible, a very hazardous, undertaking. But if Germany was, or considered itself to be, provoked into a struggle of life and death with France, would Prince Bismarck, with the mighty forces he can set in motion consent to be baffled by the artificial obstacles to which I have alluded, so long as there existed a natural and undefended road by which he could escape from his embarrassment? Such a road or way out does exist. It lies on Belgian territory. But the neutrality of Belgium is protected by European guarantee, and England is one of the guarantors. In 1870 Earl Granville, then at the head of the English Foreign Office, alive to this danger, promptly and wisely bound England to side with France if Prussia violated Belgian territory, and to side with Prussia if France did so. Would Lord Salisbury act prudently to take upon himself a similar engagement, in the event of a fresh conflict between those two countries? It is for Englishmen to answer the question. But it seems to me, as one not indifferent to the interests and the greatness of England, that such a course at the present moment would be unwise to the last degree. However much England might regret the invasion of Belgian territory by either party to the struggle, she could not take part with France against Germany (even if Germany were to seek to turn the French flank by pouring its armies through the Belgian Ardennes), without utterly vitiating and destroying the main purposes of English policy all over the world. But, it will be asked, must not England honour its signature and be faithful to its public pledges? I reply that your Foreign Minister ought to be equal to the task of meeting this objection without committing England to war. The temporary use of a right of way is something different from a permanent and wrongful possession of territory; and surely England would easily be able to obtain from Prince Bismarck ample and adequate guarantees that, at the close of the conflict, the territory of Belgium should remain intact as before? You will see, sir, I raise, in a very few words, an exceedingly important question. It is for the English people to perpend and pronounce. But it is high time they reflected on it.

According to a Reuter's telegram, it is asserted at Brussels that the Government will shortly make a statement in the Chambers, declaring in substance that the neutrality of Belgium still virtually exists, and will announce their intention to ask for a credit for fortifications on the line of the Meuse. They have not, however, yet come to a decision on the latter subject.

SCANDALS IN HIGH LIFE.

MR. MATTHEWS, who made his first mistake when he made Mr. Montague Williams a police magistrate, has now made a much more serious blunder. He has put pressure upon the President of the Divorce Court to induce him to render it impossible for the newspapers to report fully the divorce cases of the upper classes. That, in plain English, is the plain meaning of the hope which the Home Secretary expressed last night, that the President of the Divorce Division "will be able to deal with the matter by way of Rule of Court, and to check the daily publication of offensive reports without impairing the important advantages of the public administration of justice in such cases." That is simply a euphemism for a proposal to hush up scandals in high life. It is the thin end of wedge. If that passes without protest, without resitance, the next step will be to prohibit altogether the publication of "offensive reports" and undoubtedly such a prohibition would be much more logical than the half-and-half, milk-and-water proposal to allow the publication of all divorce cases in full, save the divorce cases of the rich and influential, for it is only the rich and influential who ever prolong a divorce case over a single day.

As a matter of fact no newspapers ever report at length divorce cases, no matter how filthy may be their deatils, unless they relate to men and women moving in "highlife." For the poor and the middle classes, therefore, there is no need of a Rule of Court prohibiting or curtailing the daily publication of the usual reports which newspapers publish of the proceedings in courts of law. It is only when "swelters in it," to use slang goes, that any newspaper "pollutes its columns" by detailed reports. It is to prevent this therefore, that the Home Secretary has interfered. To screen vice in high places, in order to prevent the publication of unnecessary details which should be dealt with by the ordinary legal remedies against the publication of obscene publications, and by the pressure of public opinion on the conductors of newspapers, is to provide a remedy worse than the disease.

The *Times* eagerly swallows this latest nostrum of the advocates for hushing things up, and recommends it by some most extraordinary arguments. It actually adduces as an advantage the fact "that people would no longer be able to compare one day's evidence with the next, or to weigh with scrupulous and lingering attention what a witness says in cross-examination with what he has said in his examination in chief." From this it appears that it is a great desideratum in the eyes of our contemporary that people should not weigh with scrupulous attention the discrepancies of the evidence of witnesses, and should not compare one day's evidence with the next. To our thinking the fact that the new rule would render that impossible is in itself sufficient to condemn it.

The objections to postponing the publication of reports of divorce cases till after judgment is pronounced are many and weighty. First of all, there is the preliminary objection against making any new rules at all. Nowadays the moment any one is inconvenienced he rushes off to Parliament or to the court to insist upon some legal or judicial restriction upon the liberty of his neighbours. We hope that the Home Secretary, from his intimate acquaintance with certain noble Lords, does not anticipate such a heavy crop of sensational divorce cases as to justify his representations to Mr. Justice Hannen. The tremendous penalty inflicted by publicity and by publicity alone upon the heroes of two recent divorce cases ought to deter other prominent malefactors from exposing their misdeeds before the public. Secondly, to confine the publication to the last day would render it impossible for any daily newspaper to give a report which the parties concerned would not regard as biassed. It would give practically limitless opportunity to editors to pick and choose the evidence so as to damage either party, for, a full publication being impossible, no complaint could be made if the condensation threw into strong relief the weakest points in the case of plaintiff or respondent. Thirdly, the condensed report must of necessity be much more concentrated filth than the daily reports, where the objectionable matter is diluted by an immense quantity of perfectly innocuous and often most highly instructive detail of social life. The Macaulay of the future will find more valuable material for painting his picture of English society at the close of the Victorian era in the reports of the Dilke and Coolin Campbell divorce cases than in any of the publications of recent years, and that altogether irrespective of the question of immorality. Fourthly, every newspaper, no matter what rule is made, will publish from day to day quite sufficient to what public curiosity, even if, as in the early days of parliamentary reporting, it is found necessary to disguise the identity of the parties by transparent pseudonyms.

THE TELEPHONE IN ILLNESS.

ONE of the first uses of the telephone (says *Engineering*) was to summon physicians, and more or less definite hygienic instructions have been given in reply; but the Atlantic cable has probably been the first to be used for the transmission of prescriptions and treatment for a patient. The cases in mind are American—perhaps naturally. A lady from New York, U.S., while travelling on the Continent, was taken ill of a fever in a German town, and her relatives, being distrustful of the medical attendance, cabled every day to the family physician in New York, and received in turn detailed instructions both as to medicine and treatment. The case at one time became so serious that the home physician called in some of his colleagues for consultation. This treatment was kept up for several weeks, and the fair patient recovered and returned to her home early in October. The other case was that of the aged father of a millionaire merchant of New York, who was taken ill when in England, and bulletins of the patient's condition were daily cabled to family physicians at the office of his son in New York, and the results of the treatment, telegraphed in return, were of a successful nature. Apart from the advantage which a family physician may possess, owing to a knowledge of physical habit and hereditary tendencies, there can be no marked difference in the therapeutic value of skilled medical attendance in any part of the civilial globe; but mentality exerts such a strong influenced disease, that strangers in a strange land would undoubtedly feel an assurance of returning health by a knowledge that their treatment was prescribed by the skill of their trusted physician at home.

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EASY AND PERFECT FITTING.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

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OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

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Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

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A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

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Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
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A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8

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Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

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Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

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[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman's was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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SCARF PINS,

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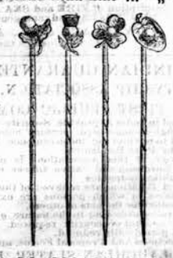

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress

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The Acorn and "Thistle" pins .....Rs. 16 each.
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Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 11 cash. Rs. 10 cash. Rs. 13 cash.

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These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.

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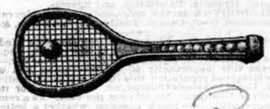

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Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.

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Set with Pearls. Rs. 40 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH
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☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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6 pairs (do. do. do.	68 0		

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6 pairs do. do. do.	78 0	6 pairs do. do. do.	60 0
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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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EVERY REQUISITE FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN.

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ORIGINAL BOTTLING (★ .. ★★ .. ★★★)
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THE LEADING BRAND OF IRISH.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
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SO called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	„ 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	„ 55
The same with alarum	„ 65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-piece with lever movement	„ 70
The same with alarum	„ 90
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement	„ 90
The same with lever movement	„ 100
5½ In. high do. do.	„ 115
The same with repeater actions	„ 125
The same repeater and alarum Rs. 180 &	„ 140
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Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	„ 275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	„ 450
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Do. do. extra Finish	„ 150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	„ 75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	„ 280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed..... Rs. 75
The same as above 6-inch dial ..... „ 80
Do. Time-piece with seconds hand. „ 65
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial ... „ 35
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Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements ..... Rs. to 60

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FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
IN METAL CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 28.	Rs. 30.

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To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.
2 Years' Guarantee.
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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

10 Minories, London E.C. New York Sydney & Co.

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SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND EVERY ACCESSORY FOR THE TRADE

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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of									One Pound of Coal.
A 20	„	„	„	„	15 lbs.	„	„	„	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size	ETHER	Machine	makes		5 lbs.	„	„	„	One Pound of Coal.
A 20	„	„	„	„	6 lbs.	„	„	„	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE, most agreeable to take, does not interfere with business and pleasure.

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Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric & Intestinal
Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
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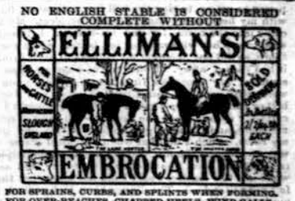
NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.
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